AUG 26 1922

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324-each, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324-each, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 202 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th August	CHINA ..	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th " ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th " ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd " ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
30th " ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th " ..	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st " ..	DELTA	8,097
28th " ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

X MACEDONIA } Through steamer from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
1st Sept. ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th " ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
27th Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
28th Aug. ..	MACEDONIA	
9th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	
16th " ..	SICILIA ..	
9th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
9th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
31st August ..	BANDRA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
25th " ..	VARELA ..	Buseh via Karachi 10-30a.m.
28th " ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
6th Sept.	"KAROA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED, AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Through Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1296.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Delhi, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada ..	5,845	16 Aug	30 Aug
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ..	5,197	26 Aug	Sep.
Akita Maruru ..	Y. Kotorii ..	5,817	4 Sept	14 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto ..	5,083	11 Sep	28 Sep
Kamakuraмa ..	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep	

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA, Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4383.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 40,000,000
CAPITAL ... Rs. 85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc., ... Rs., 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Mutra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100.000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN, Agent.

Bombay Branch, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankew		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum ascerned amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertakes.

R. R. HYND. Agent.

BANKING.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund ... Fl. 75,000,000 " £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA, BRASCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hougkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Wiliams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort. Post Box No. 876.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. de GRAAN, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,844
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISH 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	.....	20,45,920	0 0
Reserved Funds		17,20,000	0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferosepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,83,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
every description transacted.

General Banking and exchange business of

T. C. ANDERSON, General Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserved	Rs. 2,42,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for General and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager, L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Teingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI, Acting Manager, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	" 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

5% P. A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and to grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier

Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director, Girgaum Branch.

Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D. Managing Director.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

7, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI SURAT AND KAPURTHALA Agencies in all parts of India. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 18 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits. Cheques or receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits. ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDIT OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES. Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken

SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.

G. P. Notes. Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.

Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.

Further particulars from:— Post Box. 22. Phone 5305.

KHOLSA AND CO., Managers.

INDIAN CAPITAL, INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	"	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	"	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	"	89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO., Actg. Agent.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable room open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

Tel. 2710. Telegraphic:—"LODGE."

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges.:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	5—0—0
2nd Class	50—70	3—8—0
		3—0—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Esq.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages. For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of 1 per cent., on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR, Manager, Bombay Branch. 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.

Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary or 303, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

The Chief Agents, D. N. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD

Head Office.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

Total Invested Funds exceed	Rs.	50,00,000
Claims Paid over	Rs.	14,00,000
New Business 1921	Rs.	55,86,500

Lowest Rates of Premiums in India, Liberal Policy Conditions.

For all Forms of Assurance please apply

S. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.

RAE AND CO. Managing Agents.

Or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS. Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.

303, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health. The Lawyer is essential for your person and property. The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life. Some Profession is essential for acquiring wealth and. Above all a policy with us is essential or you and your family.

*Because of our plans, our Terms, and especially.

OUR SPECIAL BENIFITS:—

FOR PARTICULARS OF WHICH APPLY TO:

BRANCH MANAGER.

THE GREAT EASTERN L. A. CO., LTD.

50—52. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Bengal Paste Board and Paper Mills, Ltd.

THE ONLY BOARD MILL IN INDIA.

Carj Board, Coloured Boards, etc.. speciality.

HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY H.R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES and other eminent Gentlemen

Shares available and alloted on the basis of Prospectus.

THE DIRECFOR

THE BENGAL PASTE BOARD AND PAPER MILLS, LTD.

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER, CALCUTTA.

The Childs Tears



The onset of painful diseases, such as Headache Earaehe, Toothache Vomiting, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysentery &c., is sometimes sudden—who knows in the home or abroad, in day time or at midnight—Hurts and wounds, burns and scald, bites and stings of snake, scorpion, mad dog, wasp, bee, etc., are always sudden.

Your Child Crying and Weeping

Over you at the time will always increase your pain. Be sensible and always keep a phial of Amritdhara with you. It saves money, time, trouble and anxiety. It costs very little, but removes all such troubles instantaneously.

For further particulars write for a free booklet "Amrit." Price Rs. 2-8 per phial. Sample annas 8 only.

Direction paper can be had in English or any Indian Langnage.

The Manager—

Amritdhara Pharmacy,

Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road,
Amritdhara Post Office,

LAHORE.

Postal and Telegraphic Address:—"Amritdhara"13 LAHORE

Fresh Stock of Boots and Shoes, etc., etc,

LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

Albert Slipper S. S. Rs.	3-10	Million Shoe S. S. Rs.	4-10
Million Boot S. S. „	5-14	Monsoon boot S. S. „	5-14

SUTOR & Co.,

OPPOSITE MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO. ABOVE DUTCH (NETHERLAND) BANK IST FLOOR.

No. 315, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

AGENTS:—THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, SION, BOMBAY.

PORTABLE AEROTHRUST CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING SETS AND MOTOR OIL ENGINES.

Out Board Motors, Spraying and Lime-Washing Machines, etc.

Sole Agents. S. NAVALKAR & SONS, Agricultural Merchants and Importers, 316, Princess St., Bombay, 2.

KATOL

THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER,

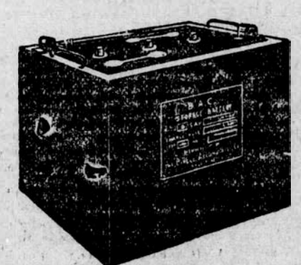
Annas 14 per tin.

A. H. NASER & CO.,

Princess Street, Bombay.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

B. A. C.



STORAGE BATTERY FOR CARS OF EVERY MAKE

Constructed to suit the INDIAN CLIMATE, to last a life time, and to be the most INEXPENSIVE of all.

QUALITY IS OUR WATCHWORD

Prices on Application.

THE BENGAL ACCUMULATOR CO., LTD.

4,5&6, British Indian Street, CALCUTTA.

Cable: "Acumulator." 'Phone: 5730

PRICES REDUCED.



All kinds of stove prices have been educed and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 15 only postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE

STOVE SPECIALIST.

Tram Terminus Girgaum.



Obtainable at all respectable chemists shops. write to day

for Catalogues

MESSRS. SAGAR & CO.

Galpitha BOMBAY 9.



High prices can be controlled only by economy. Annapurna Cooker saves you half your charcoal bill and the cost of an expensive cook. The time is now to order a cooker, Booklet free:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER & CO.

Near West End Cinema,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY, NO. 4.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"

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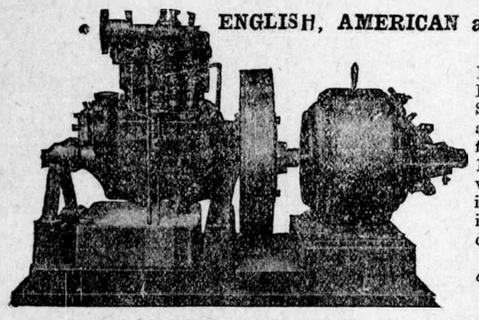
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"STRANGE ATTITUDE OF A COLLECTOR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest the letter of 'Fairplay' published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 8th August and Mr. P. B. Haigh, the Collector of Kanara's reply thereto published in your columns yesterday. Looking at the matter dispassionately, I cannot but think that the inaccuracies pointed out by Mr. Haigh, for which 'Fairplay's' information is responsible, are not of the essence of the matter. Mr. Haigh admits that he had himself pointed out the inability of the Municipality to contribute to the cost of the scheme for which the grant was made. If that was so, why should he have withdrawn the grant now? Is not this attitude strange? I would not discuss other aspects of this point, not having full information of the matter.

I quite sympathise with the Collector's desire to have a permanent Municipality at Gokarn, and I would myself persuade the inhabitants of the place to have one. But the Municipality should be a genuine Municipality, not of nominated members and an official president, but like any other mofussil municipality of the up-to-date model. Even then, the change must be brought about by persuasion. Any show of authority by the official President must defeat the purpose. Why should you even force upon the inhabitants the advantage of lighting and cleaning for 12 months, if they are entirely opposed to it?

I have reason to think that the inhabitants of the town would not have opposed the house-tax to a fighting point but for the mishandling of the question by the President, Mr. Koimattur who is also the District Deputy Collector. I feel quite sure that if Mr. Haigh himself were the President of the Municipality, he would not, considerate as he is, have allowed matters to go to such a length.

But this is not the only matter treated in "Fairplay's" letter. Mr. Haigh has refused to sanction the free grant of timber asked for, for the Mahableshwar temple at Gokarn, on the ground that the Mukteshwars (trustees) have refused to pay the house-tax levied by the Municipality. A punishment to the temple for the conduct of the Mukteshwars in an entirely different matter? Is this not strange attitude?

But let us leave this controversy aside. I would strongly request Mr. Haigh, not to withdraw the sanitary grant, but to give it wholeheartedly, and he may rest assured that that would bring the inhabitants of Gokarn to a more reasonable attitude than a Schoolmaster's stick.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. W.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Collector in explaining the position in his reply to 'Fairplay' no doubt throws some light on the subject, but it is a side-light. The main points are untouched and unless they be cleared, the ratepayers will not be satisfied. They may be put briefly under the following queries:—

(1) Was the Municipality not started purely for the benefit of pilgrims coming for the annual local fair during three months in the year?

(2) Was it not therefore only for the 3 months?

(3) Is it not chiefly maintained by the pilgrim-tax levied on the occasion of the fair?

(4) If the tax is to go purely for their benefit, why is it not being all spent up for it and who asks for a share in it?

(5) Who extended the Municipality's tenure from three months to eight months, and why? Was it the people?

(6) Who insisted upon lighting and cleaning for 12 months; and why? Was it the people?

(7) Is Gokarn less clean and more dark during the nine months than Ankola, its suburb, a much larger and thriving Taluka headquarters town, where a Municipality does not yet exist?

(8) Is its rate of mortality higher than the pioneer Municipal towns of the District?

(9) Can the octroi-duty levied not be treated as a sufficient tax for the purpose of fulfilling the condition of the gift from the Sanitary Department?

(10) Are the people not poor being as a class mendicants?

(11) Can the limit of the maximum taxable capacity of the people be not reached without the house-tax?

(12) Though the tax is no doubt in the inception a low figure, can it not be increased in course of time at the will and pleasure of the authorities without the people's voice, the Municipality being a fully nominated body?

(13) If there be crying wants to the Municipality of funds for urgent works, are the Commissioners not alive to the fact?

(14) If so, why and how could they in a general meeting resolve against the house-tax and throw the burden of its solicitude on a Revenue Commissioner residing 100 miles away?

(15) If a Municipality is a necessity for the village, why in these post-reforms days a permanent Municipality with an elected body not given to them and the rate-payers made to tax themselves instead of the Government doing it as now?—Yours, etc.,

K. SUBBARAO.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

A Nainital massage states:—The committee to consider the question of reduction or abolition of Divisional Commissionerships will meet at Lucknow in October, when it will record both official and non-official evidence.—(A. P.)

TO

KRISHNARAO DESHMUKH.

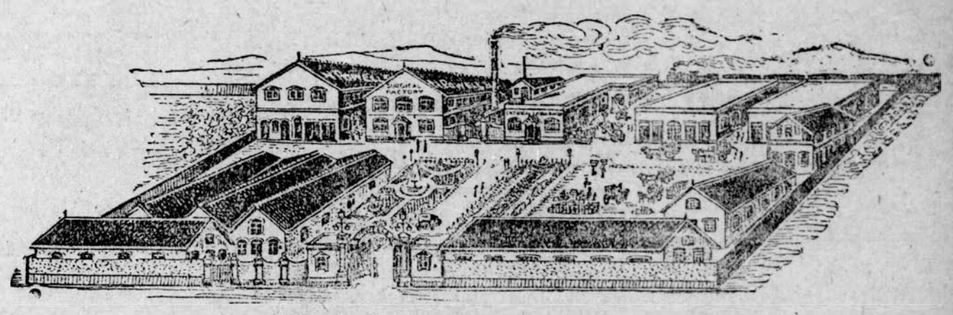
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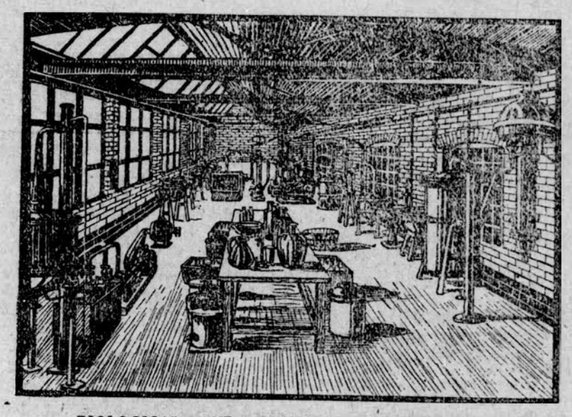
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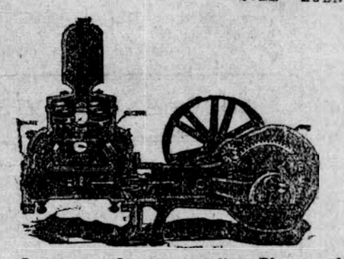
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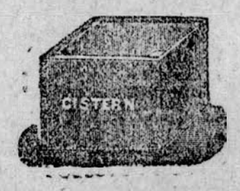
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HAND-LOOMS—Weavers and workers on hand-looms have now a very good chance to purchase from us their wholesale and retail requirements in hand-loom accessories, such as shuttles, bobbins, pickers, etc., at a considerable low price. Please to enquire at our Office and ascertain the fact. P. P. TRIVEDI & CO., 132, Parsi Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
R4695

COTTON PRESS FOR SALE—Complete machinary of hydraulic press for pressing cotton bales weighing 508 lbs. of Riley Company and also 14 Dobson gins. Apply for further particulars to SUGANCHAND TAPADIA, Akola (Berar).
K R4676

FOR SALE—AUTOMATIC HATTERSLEY LOOM—"1922 Model" Hand and power combined output 40 yards daily. Rotary type Match making machines—output 20 to 25 gross daily. Eureka Tablet making Machine—American. Atta Grinding and Pulse Cracking Mills and various other cottage industry machinery. For particulars please apply with one anna stamp to THE ORIENTAL MACHINERY SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD., 20/1, Lalbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
K R4710

BOOKS AND STAMPS

FOR SALE.—BENTLEY'S complete PHRASE CODE. HAJEE NOORMAHOMED, Bookseller, 118, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R4719

FOR SALE.—The HARMSWORTH ENCYCLOPAEDIA in 8 Vols. and one Lot of ARCHITECTURE BOOKS for Builder 33 Vols. HAJEE NOORMAHOMED, Bookseller, 118, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
L R4717

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

TRAINING for memberships of Institutions of Civil, Municipal and Sanitary Engineers and the Royal Sanitary Institute, could be had by personal attendance or by correspondence from Mr. N. J. MODI, Consulting Engineer, 94, Meadow Street, Bombay, for particulars enclose one anna stamp.
M R4642

JOIN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand, &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway, Laidlaw.
M 13280

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1905—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principle, A. J. Mukati and S. S. Barsode (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees moderates. Enrolment daily; Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay Prospectus on Application.
M 8

DEOLALI BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOARDING HIGH SCHOOL, Tehmi Mansion, Nasik Road, School situated in the best locality of Deolali, classes from 1st to Matriculation under a qualified staff of Teachers. Enrollment open any time. Fees from Rs. 40 to 50 with free boarding and lodging. The school meets in a good well lighted and airy building fitted with electric light and fan in every room. The school opens 1st September.
Al R4503

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

1922 "PAPAYA (Fruit) SEEDS"—Varieties Bangalore, Brazil, Brobdignag, Ceylon, Canary Islands, French, Java, Mammoth, Loochoo Islands, New Zealand, Queens Land and Singapore Giant, Re. 1 per packet each sort. ALEXANDER NURSERY GARDENS, Darjeeparah, CALCUTTA.
GA C14132

1921-22 "ENGLISH ROSE GRAFTS" —Two years old everblooming types, varieties always in bloom, different colours, labelled separately, Rs. 3. New Holland Roses, deep red species, Rs. 4. All prices per dozen. ALEXANDER NURSERY GARDENS, Darjeeparah, CALCUTTA.
GA C14132

1922 "TWO-ANNA PACKETS"—Landreth's American Vegetable Seeds—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi, Carrot, Beet, Radish, Turnip, Tomatto, etc. Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per collection boxes of 16 and 34 varieties respectively. ALEXANDER NURSERY GARDENS, Darjeeparah, CALCUTTA.
GA C14132

1922 "TWO-ANNA PACKETS"—Landreth's American Flower Seeds—Cosmos, Cornflower, Centaurea, Margarette, Sunflower, Poppy, Candituft, Dianthus, etc., Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per collection boxes of 16 and 34 varieties. Flowering Creeper Seeds, 8 sorts, Re. 1. ALEXANDER NURSERY GARDENS, Darjeeparah, CALCUTTA.
GA C14132

1922 "AMERICAN CLIMBING ROSE GRAFTS"—For arches, pillars, trellises, walls, objectionable sights, etc., scented varieties with beautiful flowers, in large clusters of all colours, labelled separately, at Rs. 6 per dozen. ALEXANDER NURSERY GARDENS, Darjeeparah, CALCUTTA.
GA C14132

1922 "JAPANESE LILY BULBS"—Flowers white, red, yellow and violet, 10in.—12in. across, guaranteed germination, Rs. 5 per dozen; 25 bulbs, Rs. 8; everblooming dwarf canna bulbs, Rs. 3 per dozen. ALEXANDER NURSERY GARDENS, Darjeeparah, CALCUTTA.
GA C14132

1922 "AMERICAN GRASS SEEDS"—Good Grass, Rs. 5; Landreth's "Never-Die" Lawn Grass Mixture, Rs. 3; Lucerne (Alfafa) Fodder Grass, Rs. 3. All prices per lb. ALEXANDER NURSERY GARDENS, Darjeeparah, CALCUTTA.
GA C14132

1922 "CATTLE-PROOF HEDGE SEEDS" —Madras thorn, rapid-growing, formidably impenetrable with prickly thorns, and become very dense within a year or so. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rs. 2 per lb; 3 lbs., Rs. 4-8. Duranta Hedge Plants, Rs. 2-8 per dozen. ALEXANDER NURSERY GARDENS, Darjeeparah, CALCUTTA.
GA C14132

1921-22 "INDIAN FRUIT GRAFTS" —Mangoe, Lichu, Sapotas, Rs. 12; Pumelo, Orange, Lime, Plantain, Wood Apple, Rose Apple, Vines, Pomegranates, Guava, Plums, Star Apple, Mulberry, Mangosteen, Loquat, etc., Rs. 6. All prices per dozen. ALEXANDER NURSERY GARDENS, Darjeeparah, CALCUTTA.
GA C14132

1922 "LANDRETH'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE PEA SEEDS"—For Indian soil, large early white wrinkled marrow fat, sugar varieties, Rs. 3 per lb.; 3 lbs., Rs. 8. American Beans Seeds, Rs. 3 per lb. ALEXANDER NURSERY GARDENS, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA C14132

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Alphonsa mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga. 13433

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9 lbs. nett. for Re. 5/4 by V. P. parcel post all charges included CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, PANJAB.
GA 13434

THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. MOST reliable seed house in India Catalogue free.
GA C13717

THE NEW GOLD MEDAL ROSES are just ready for delivery for flowering from the commencement of the cold winter season in this climate Rs. 12 per dozen. JAINI AND SON, 37, Fakir Chand Chakrabartty Lane, Calcutta.
GA C14013

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50. Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg. frieght extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No 5, Darbhanga.
GA C13993

FRUIT GRAFTS FOR PRESENT PLANTING. MANGOES:—"All the Year Round", "Langra Benares", "Kapatbhanga", "Kisenbhog", "Himsagar", "Giant Fuzli", largest, "Pearaphuli", "Lucknow Safeda", finest, "Maldah Khas", "Mohunbhog", "Creeping China" "Madam", "Toashaikh" Rs. 12 per dozen. LICHEE:—"Bedana" and "Mozufferpore", Rose scented". Rs. 12 per dozen; Rs. 70 per 100: SAPOTA:—"All the Year Round" and "Saharanpur". Rs. 12 per dozen; Rs. 75 per 100. ORANGE:—"Nagpur", "Sylhet" and "Coorg", Rs. 10 per dozen. GUAVA:—"Benares" and "Kafri", Rs. 6 per dozen. PUMELOW:—"Giant Red" and "Giant White", Rs. 6 per dozen. LIME:—"Kagzi", "Pati", "Sarbutti" and "Elachi", Rs. 6 per dozen. PLANTAINS:—"Chatim", "Martaman", "Kanaibansi", "Katibow", "Anupam", Rs. 6 per dozen. LOQUAT:—"Agra" and "Saharanpur", Rs. 9 per dozen. MULBERRY:—"Emin" and "Bedana", Rs. 6 per dozen. PLUMS:—"Benares", and "Narikeli Giant", Rs. 9 per dozen. Apply. JAINI & SON, 37, Fakir Chand Chukerbutty Lane, CALCUTTA. Telegrams: "HASNAHANA".
GA C14015

FOR PRESENT SOWING. CABBAGES:—"Earliest Express," Re. 1-8. "Mommoth Drumhead," Rs. 1-4, "Surehead," Re. 1, "Danish Ballhead," Re. 1-8. CAULIFLOWERS: "Earliest Snowball," Rs 3. "Veitch's Autumn Giant," Re. 1-8. "Erfurt Mammoth," Rs. 2-8, "Walcheren," Re. 1. CARROTS: "Attringham," As. 8, "Orcheart." As. 8, "Model," As. 12. LETTUCES:—"Simpson," Re. 1; "New York," Re. 1-4. "Paris White Cos," As. 12. KOHLRABI:—"Earliest White Vienna," Re. 1; "Earliest Purple Vienna," Re. 1. RADISH: "French Breakfast," As. 8, "New Rosy Gem," As. 10, "Mammoth Contai," As. 4. "Long Coal-black Parisian," As. 12. TOMATO:—"Mikado," Re. 1-8. "Trophy," Re. 1. "Ponderosa," Re. 1. TURNIP:—"Early Snowball," As. 8; "Orange Jelly," As. 10, "Amber Globe," As. 12. Prices Per Tolah. Collection of 25 varieties finest EUROPEAN VEGETABLE SEEDS, Rs. 5 only. Collection of 25 varieties finest EUROPEAN FLOWER SEEDS, Rs. 5 only. Apply JAINI & SON, 37, Fakirchand Chukerbutty Lane, Calcutta.
GA C14014

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

LADY in distressed circumstances wishes to dispose of a 14 ct. GOLD WRIST WATCH with luminous hands and figures. Jeweled lever movement. Brand new, never worn, cost Rs. 120. For immediate sale Rs. 50 V.P.P. Reply Box No. 8470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4664

LOST AND FOUND.

PROPERTY LOST—Left in Taxi, picked up at Apollo Pier Stand, evening 17th inst., two books in paper parcel. Finder returning same to "XY" care of "Bombay Chronicle" will be handsomely rewarded.
PB R4705

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER in well-established going concern, to finance Rupees Fifty Thousand to one Lakh in Export, Import and General business. For terms please write to Box No. 8484, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4709

WANTED—A SLEEPING PARTNER in a big concern, good opportunity for a moneyed man who can secure Rs. 10,000 as a partner. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 8487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4721

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

POONA RACES—When in Poona, do not forget to buy Nazereth's famous Poona Biscuits. They can also be had at the Crawford Market, Irani shops, Charni Road Depot, near Cama Baug and at 96, Main Street, Poona.
T R4703

BIO-CHEMIC TWELVE TISSUE REMEDIES.—Prof. Kania's Jivan Rasayan Shastra in Gujarati, 3rd Edition, just out, Re. 1 as. 8. All medicines, up to 400 potency, always fresh, in large stock. 12 bottles each oz. 3 x or 6 x Rs. 7 as. 8. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, BHAVNAGAR.
R4619

THE SERVICE SUPPLYING COY., Kartiki Buildings, Carnac Bridge, Bombay, undertake an immediate supply of all competent skilled and unskilled men both for India and Overseas and thereby request all the respectable Firms, Factories, Railways and Government Deptt., to patronise the Company with their requirements.
T R4687

TRIAL SOLICITED, TRIAL SOLICITED.—CHANDIRAM METHARAM, ESTATE BROKER and COMMISSION AGENT, 134, Medows Street, Fort, Residence: WASSIALMAL BUILDINGS. Top Floor, Grant Road, BOMBAY, undertakes to sell and purchase landed Properties in BOMBAY CITY and SUBURBS. LOANS can be arranged on valuables immediately, BUNGALOWS, FLATS and OFFICES, VACANT PLOTS and GODOWNS can be arranged on rents.
T

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING classes open from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Success guaranteed through systematic and individual coaching at very moderate rates. Do investigate. Type copying work of any kind executed neatly, promptly and accurately. Type writers cleaned, overhauled, repaired. Cheap rebuilt and secondhand Typewriters. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/26, Hornb Road, opposite Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox Portable, New with Case	175
Corona Folding latest with Case	207
Remington No. 10, Rs. 185, No. 11 Brief	206
Remington No. 7 Rs. 75, No. 8 Brief	85
Oliver No. 3 and 4	100
Underwood latest Policy	200
Royal Fiscap size	100

Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

100 Only OFFICERS AIR TIGHT STEEL UNIFORM CASES, Sword length, Regulation size, 42 inches long 17 broad 12 high with leather inside the lid to keep it properly proof against damp, dust, insects, and air, with best 4 lever locks and duplicate keys and secret clutches; rollers at the bottom, brilliant black jappened outside and dark blue inside. Going cheap for Rs. 30 each packed in a wooden crate Rs. 3. If not approved may be returned freight paid. Apply GOOLAM KADIR & Co., Sialkot Cantonment.
T R4557

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington Portable, New with Case,	275
Remington 7, Fine, Rs. 90, Very Bright,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer,	110
Royal 5, New Metal Cover and Base Board,	125
Oliver 3, Fine Rs. 110, 5, Brief, B.S.	140
Multiplex Hammond, latest,	150
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185,	200
Mercedes, Visible, 2 Cols., B. S.	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabulators,	225
L. C. Smith & Bros. 3, Brief, Silent	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size.	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225,	200
Remington 10, Brief, latest, 260, Policy,	200
Remington 10, almost new, Bold Types	175
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used.	200

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE. FOR Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.
DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.
Price list on application.
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LD,
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain open on 25th and 28th August, 1922, for accepting transfers of the Old and New Ordinary shares only.
By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LIMITED, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.
C 14144

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Company, are requested to send in their particulars of their debts, or claims to the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month of the date of this notice, after which date no such claims will be admitted, and the Liquidator will proceed to distribute the assets of the Company.
A. A. DHARAMSY,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 1st August, 1922.
13909

FOR SALE
MURAL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.

EXECUTED by the Students of the School of Art. Exhibited at the TOWN HALL. Daily from August 25th to August, 31st from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION FREE.
Come and help Indian Art.
A part of the proceeds will go to assist the class of Mural Painting at the School of Art.
Offers for paintings will be received at the Town Hall.
C14137

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.
TO THOSE INTERESTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDIAN STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS are invited for 3 different types of facades in Indian Style suitable for buildings to be erected on Plots belonging to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.
In each of the three cases Premiums of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 will be awarded to the designs placed first and second respectively.
The designs will be assessed by the Trust Architect and the President of the Bombay Architectural Association and are required to be submitted by 11th November, 1922.
Further particulars and conditions of competition may be obtained on application to the TRUST ARCHITECT to whom any questions competitors desire to raise in connection with the competition must be addressed on or before 11th September, 1922.
(Sd.) M. H. IRENS,
A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Ag. Trust Engineer.
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga.
C14086

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on November 1st. A combined theoretical and practical three years' course is given in the Institute and the Works in the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel. During the training each student is paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 60. At the end of the course successful students may be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Tata Iron and Steel Company for five years and are given a position in the Works on an initial salary of not less than Rs. 200 per month.
Minimum entrance qualification is the Intermediate Science or its equivalent and the subjects passed must include Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Candidates must be under 22 years of age and of sturdy physique.
Enquiries about admission should be made before September, 15th to the Director, Technical Institute, Jamshedpur, B.N.R., through the Principal of the Candidates, College, stating. Age, Province, Weight in lbs., Height, Abdomen, and Chest measurements. Qualifications mentioning subjects actually passed and enclosing recommendations. Admission forms will be despatched to suitable applicants only.
C14118

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England).

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from the 1st September, 1922.
The Up and Down Nagpur Mail trains will run to the following accelerated things:—

2 DOWN

Victoria Terminus	Dep. 15-30
Bhusawal	Arr. 1-8
	Dep. 1-39
Nagpur	Arr. 9-15

2 UP.

Nagpur	Dep. 13-40
Bhusawal	Arr. 21-9
	Dep. 21-21
Victoria Terminus	Arr. 7-0

A New Fast Passenger train will be introduced between Bhusawal and Nagpur to the following timings:—

Bhusawal	Dep. 9-25
Nagpur	Arr. 19-0
Nagpur	Dep. 21-15
Bhusawal	Arr. 6-15

The S. E. Parcel Trains will convey third class passengers between Lonavla and Dhond only.
Certain small alterations to other mail and passengers trains have been made.
For full particulars see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations or apply to Station Masters or the undersigned.
D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th August, 1922.
C14148

NOTICE.
THIS IS TO NOTIFY that Mr. FARDONJEE JEEWANJEE PATEL has left our services from the day of 23rd August, 1922, and the Power of Attorney in his favour is revoked from the said date.
M. N. MEHTA.
C C14142

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO. LTD
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on SUNDAY, the 3rd September, 1922, in a Pandal erected for the purpose on the vacant plot of land belonging to H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Morvi and situated on the Queen's Road, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway (Chowpatty) Level Crossing, next to Charni Road Station, to transact the following business:—
1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st May, 1921.
2. To sanction the payment of Dividend.
3. To sanction payment of bills submitted by Messrs. Payne & Co. referred to in the Report.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

(Sd.) GOKULDAS K. PAREKH,
Chairman.
Bombay, 24th August, 1922.
N. B.—The notice dated the 19th instant convening the ADJOURNED THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING for Sunday the 27th August, 1922, at 3 p.m. in a Pandal near the Chowpatty Level Crossing is hereby CANCELLED.
cancelled.
Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao,
Bombay, 24th August, 1922.
C14145

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
IN pursuance of a Requisition received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the question of sending a representation to Government in connection with the proceed amended of the existing Rent Acts, a Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 4th September, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).
By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th August, 1922.
C14150

TENDERS.

READY WASTE FOR SALE
TENDERS are invited for ready wastes (YARN AND COTTON) at the HINDOOSTAN MILL situated at Jacob Circle, and WESTERN INDIA MILL situated at Kalachowky Road, and which will be received at Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, till 5 o'clock, FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1922.
A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender. The tenders on Company's printed forms only will be accepted.
TA C14125

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
TENDERS for constructing (1) Quarters for Grave-diggers at Tank Bunder Cemetery, (2) Tea-shop at the A. C. Markets, (3) Registration Office and Dispensary at Souter Street, (4). A Discharge Block at the Arthur Road Hospital, (5) extensions to the Sheep-Pen at the Bandra Slaughter Houses, (6) Paving open spaces between chawls at Dadar, (7) filling in a further portion of the Sewri Cemetery and (8) filling in the low lying ground at Haines Road Hindu Cemetere, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
JAMES W. MACKISON.
B. Sc., M. I. C. E.,
Special Engineer.
Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th August, 1922.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR GENUINE INVESTMENT

A limited private going concern invite investors to join either as shareholders or debenture-holders on special easy terms. The concern guarantees absolutely sound investments and guarantees good profits. For full particulars apply to the Companies' Solicitors, Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA, 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

C14139

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament and the Codicil of KANJI MALJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Jeweller and Merchant deceased, who died at Santa Cruz on the 2nd day of May, 1922.

BAI MULIBAI, widow of the said Kanji Malji of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Abdul Rahiman Street, without the Fort one of the Executors and trustees named in the will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 19th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 19th day of August 1922.

MESSRS. PANDIA AND CO.
Petitioners Attorneys.
C14154

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INFORMATION OF EBRAHIM ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me from the informaton this day presented to me and from the examination of the Petitioner and from the correspondence that has passed between Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, attorneys for the petitioners and the Commissioner of Police and from the discussion in Court that the Sanitarium known as "Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy Sanitorium" and the Mosque attached thereto and the appurtenant buildings opposite the Charni Road on the Queens Road have been constructed by the late Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy at his own expense on the land leased to him by Government in 1884 and that the same are maintained by the members of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy's family without any outside contribution and that the strip of land behind the said Sanitarium premises was given to Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy by His Holiness the Mulji Saheb High Priest of the Borah Community and that the buildings then standing thereon were pulled down by Sir Adamjee and on a portion of the said land buildings used as dinning hall and dispensary in connection with the said Sanitarium were constructed by Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy at his own expense and a portion of the said strip was left open and that since 1917 the followers of His Holiness have not attended at the said Mosque either for sermons or to call for their prayers and that some members of the Dawoodi Borah Community and Pathans took forcible possession of the said open strip of land on the 28th of June 1922 and that a suit is pending in the High Court in respect of such strip of land and that in the said suit the said members of the Community have been restrained by an injunction from erecting any structure on the said strip of land and doing other acts and that certain members of the said Community having threatened not to allow any burial in the Narielwady Burial Ground of any person with whom the said Mullaji Saheb had severed his connection such latter persons being Allibhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy and others filed a suit in the High Court against the first mentioned persons and in such suit the first mentioned persons were restrained by injunction from preventing those Borahs with whom His Holiness has severed connection from using the said cemetery as a place for burials of their dead and doing other acts and that some Dawoodi Borahs and Pathans after having taken possession of the said strip of land have also taken possession of the public passage leading from the Queens Road to the Borah Burial Ground to the East of the Sanitarium and such persons prevent persons entitled to use the said passage from using the same and that a resolution has been passed that forcible possession should be taken of the said Sanitarium from Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy's family during the Moharrum Holidays and that since the day before yesterday Borahs and Pathans in large number are gathering on the Queens Road and said passage and the said strip of land and throwing stones on the persons in the Sanitarium and abusing and threatening the inmates thereof and that since yesterday the number of Borahs and Pathans is increasing and that from the demeanour of these Borahs and Pathans who are so gathered there and from the threats given by them it is very likely that Borahs and Pathans who are assembled there taking advantage of the Mosque being there, will seek to enter the Sanitarium and Mosque and take forcible possession thereof during the Moharrum Holidays and that in so seeking to enter and take possesion there will not only be a disturbance of the public tranquility but injury to the persons in the Sanitarium and Mosque and riot and danger to human life and that immediate prevention and speedy remedy is necessary and having heard Mr. Godinho who appeared on behalf of one Abdul Tyab and the said Mr. Godinho having after some argument asked for time and also having heard Mr. Ferreira for the applicant I being further of the opinion that this is a case of great emergency an order should be made forthwith, I do order that no person when frequenting the said Queens Road the said passage leading from the Queens Road to the Borah Burial Ground or the said open strip of land at the back of the said Sanitarium and the Mosque other than the persons already residing in the said Sanitarium Mosque and other buildings appertaining thereto should for a period of two months from the date of this Order enter the said Sanitorium or Mosque or buildings appertaining thereto.

This Order is made under Sec. 144 Criminal Procedure Code.

Dated Bombay, 25th day of August, 1922.

CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LALLUBHAI NATHUCHAND late of Bombay Dasha Shrimali Jain Hindu inhabitant, a Tea Merchant Deceased.

DIWALIBAI, widow of the said deceased Lallubhai Nathucnand, Ratanchand Tallockchand and Lakhmidas Raoji Tersi, of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, respectively residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, New Queen's Road and Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay three of the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said deceased. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHRAM SHAH, Knight Ag., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 17th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 17th day of August, 1922.

Messrs. DASTUR & CO.,
Petitioner's attorneys.
C14147

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 898 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 28th day of February, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27. O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. SALEMAHOMED NOORMAHOMED & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Princess Street, without the Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MADHO ABDUL GAFUR, of Amritsar, Mahomedan, carrying on business at Bhandi Bazar, Bombay, and at Hall Bazar, Amritsar ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 15,233-3-6 with interest on Rs. 13,515-1-6 from the 6th day of July, 1921, at 9 per cent. till judgment that costs of this suit and such further and other relief as to this Honourable Court may deem fit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of September, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 3rd day of March, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 3rd day of March, 1922.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C14134

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Haji Junas Fazal Mahomed.

1 Case White Satin Jean.
1 Case Elestic Canvas Quil Brown Black and White.

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 Case Poplin Fents.
8 Bales secondhand Civilian Vests.
1 Case artificial silk drops.
1 Case Razors, Pocket nives and scissors.
1 Case Mouth organ.
1 Case Penholders.
1 Case Paper clips.
2 Cases French Perfumery and Eau-de-Cologue.

On account of the concerned.

1 Case Rubber Stamp handles, Ink Pads, Boxes.

Miscellaneous:—Baby Cot, Blackwood dining table, Military Camp Kit, Jost Fan, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
16, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2402.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS. AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHAWPATY CALLED DARYA NAMA, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Vendors Sir Mahomed Yusoof, Haji Allimahomed Haji Cassam, Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman and Esmail Haji Dawood, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Suleman Hassain Soudagar the property described in the schedule hereunder written will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1922, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Chowpaty on the north side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which has been computed to contain seven hundred and forty-one decimal point twenty-five square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and which is bound on or towards the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Dadyseth Charity Estate on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road on or towards the East by the Seeri Road and on or towards the West by the plot No. 14 belonging to the Trustees and agreed to be leased to Amerchand Chunilal and his wife Bai Chandan which said piece of land is known as plot No. 15 on the Dadyseth Charity Estate at Chowpaty and is delineated on the plan annexed hereto being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2121 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 3358 (1) and 3358 (2) and Street Nos. 2 and 2A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale herein apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctionee.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "KAIPAN."

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, issued under the authority vested in them by Section 66 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, as from time to time amended. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1922, at 4 p.m. at "K." Berth Prince's Dock, Bombay, the s.s. "Kaipan" (with her tackle, apparel and furniture) of which the Cutch Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., are the registered owners.

The vessel was built in 1888, gross tonnage 275.5, registered tonnage 11025, length 135ft., breadth 23.1ft., depth 11.45ft.

A copy of specification of the vessel can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Intending buyers will be furnished with a permit to view the vessel at "K" Berth, Prince's Dock, on application being made to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, at his office at Ballard Road, Bombay.

The sale will be subject to conditions, particulars of which can be ascertained prior to the date of sale from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, or to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from the purchaser on the vessel being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of scrap iron, chain, drilling machine, lathe, anchors, testing machine, water tanks, G. I. sheets, C. I. sheets, file scrapers, electric lamps, rubber scrap, old carpets, Dutch matting, empty oil casks and kerosine and mobile oil tins and acid jars and packing cases and casks, wire rope, tail shaft, prow, gun platform, gunpipes, etc.

Also old wire rope, anchors, pieces of anchors, fumigating boilers, steel life boats, steam launch, pile old furniture, ice boxes, settee bunks, writing tables, chest of drawers, wardrobe frame, lockers, tail end shaft, stove with brass funnel, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard and P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th August, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 3921.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CABINETS, BRASS ORNAMENTS, OLD CHINA WARE, COTTAGE PIANO. STEEL ENGRAVINGS CABINET GRAMOPHONE, BRASS BEDSTEAD, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 26th Aug. 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lamington Road, Kikabhoy Mansions 3rd floor. above Govindji Vasanji's opp. Grant Road, Tram Terminus, household furniture comprising dining room chairs dining wagon tea tables, drawing room cabinets, sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, carpets brass ornaments, Old Chinaware, solid Brassware, Steel engravings, Cottage Piano, Cabinet, Gramophone, season wood almirahs, crockery etc., etc.

Property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are printed and property is open to view.

SALE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, crockery, glassware, platedware, cooking utensils, etc. etc.

On SUNDAY, the 27th August 1922 at Gowalia Tank Road, Motiwala Mansions, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, writing tables English steel cash Box, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockery ware, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th August, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

West-End Cinema.

Offers this week-to-night anothe special Universal attraction. Featuring the adorable Star, who bids fair to outmatch Mary Pickford.

Gladys Walton.

With the fine, robust, handsome David Butler, in the merry comedy of a flapper who knew just what she wanted; and when she got it-she didn't want it at all.

"THE WISE KID."

(5 Reel Drama.)

The kutest, kleverest kid that ever entered your heart!)

Wooed and Won by a baker's apprentice, Rosie fell for the polished talk of a "fashion plate" and saw her true love taken away to jail for a theft he did not commit. With all her wit and courage she entered the game on her own exposed the true criminal in a manner peculiar to wise young women, and found her true love again in the faith of Freddie, the baker's boy. You'll like her!

"THE WISE KID."

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "Table Stouks" featuring the Dog Brownie, and also the Universal Screen Magazine. To-Night, 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West-End Cinema.

(NEW CHARNEY ROAD.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

The Powerful Life Story of

KALIDAS

INDIAN DRAMA

Produced by National Film Co.
Photography by. S. N. Pantanker
Story by M. G. Dave.

Daily 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday
at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL

Always a Good Show.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 1492 of 1922 (Dwarkadas vs. Luxmibai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their rooms Gold and Silver ornaments, such as Gold bars, and wires, gold bangles, and chain, ear button, gold rings, silver bars, and one very brilliant diamond.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 26th August. 1922.

ILLUSTRATED

SUNDAY EDITION

Bombay Chronicle.

An excellent medium for Advertisements.

Popular among All Classes.

MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"Markandey Avtar"

OR

"SHIVA MAHIMA"

SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
SPECIAL MATINEES.
Sat. at 1-45 and 3-30,
Sun. at 3-30, (S. T.)

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4-40, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD., PRESENTS
J. WARREN KERRIGAN AND HIS OWN COMPANY
in the Great Mystery Play
"NUMBER 99"
"NUMBER 99"
"NUMBER 99"
A PATHE PRODUCTION IN 5 REELS.
ACTION, THRILLS, SUSPENSE AND ROMANCE
WELCOME RETURN OF BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE
MAX LINDER
MAX LINDER
MAX LINDER
IN HIS LATEST SUPER-COMEDY
"DON'T KISS THE MAID"
"DON'T KISS THE MAID"
"DON'T KISS THE MAID"
A TORNADO OF LAUGHTER
From start to finish.

TO-DAY

AND DURING THIS WEEK.

We are offering you the Visulization of the story of the birth of SHRI, GANPATI.

The most interesting story from rhe Puran picturized in brilliant style, possessing high religious and educational value.

SHRI GANESH JANMA.

produced by the Hindoosthan Cinema Film Co.

Vishnoo was born as Ganpati, to kill the power of DARKNESS that was agonising the world, in the form of SINDURA SURA. The way in which he performed his mission has put GANPATI in the ranks of the first and foremost Hindu Gods.

A Picture that no Hindoo Should Miss.

SEE IT TO-DAY OR DURING THE WEEK,
AT

Cinema Majestic.

POPULAR PRICES.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS EXTRA SHOW 3-30.

Under Public Patronage.

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at the
Grant Road, "Bombay Theatre", Bombayo
on
Saturday 26th August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 27th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

N. B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for Satteche Gulam.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 4-30; 6-30; 10 p. m.

WOW! WHAT A CIRCUS.
FOR KIDS AND GROWN-UPS.
"THE KID" HIMSELF!

Starring in his own Comedy.

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

The World's most talked of child
IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY.

'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'

Written by Irvin S. Cobb The world's funniest writer

JACKIE COOGAN

Next to 'Jackie Coogan's own delightful humour in "Peck's Bad Boy" must be placed the astonishingly clever antics of his little Dog, "Tar Baby." "Tar Baby" enters into every prank of the mischievous Kid with enthusiastic Zest. He plays Leap Frog, secures delectable oddments from the Grocer's shop and diverts the attention of the Kid's pursuers.

HE WILL BE ACCLAIMED AS THE GREATEST DOG ACTOR EVER SEEN IN FILMS.

And he is only one of the many reasons why you should see "Peck's Bad Boy" featuring Jackie Coogan.

DON'T FORGET
SPECIAL MATINEE
To-day and To-morrow at 4-30, to suit
the Convenience of our suburban patrons.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS

Owing to the extraordinary demand for this record breaking film we are compelled to show it for a few nights more.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.
AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.
AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.

The Great Picture, the World's Greatest Comedian has been working on for a whole year.

THE KID
THE KID
THE KID
THE KID

Do you realize that it has broken all records at the Excelsior for Theatre and Cinema. That it drew more than 50,000 People to the Excelsior in Bombay. Written, Produced and directed by

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

As if this wasn't enough! He has taken a partner in the Fun Business, it is Jackie Coogan, The Kid.

They are the greatest combination of Mirth-Makers, who ever got together; and the laughs that Charlie may be, he overlooks come fresh and snappy from The Kid, and the Kid is

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

A Juvenile Marvel!

A wonderful combination. "It is certainly my best" says Charlie, come and see this "Best" in

CHARLIE & JACKIE
at
THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Import	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. American Spot	17 86
Egyptian P. G. F. Sakel	18 00
New York, 11 a.m. Oct.	22 83
(As known in Liverpool at Jan.	22 67
closing time.) Mar.	22 76
New Orleans 12 o.m. Oct.	22 51
Jan.	22 34

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 23rd

Months.	To-day's price
August	..
September	12 81—15
Oct.	12 67—16
November	..
December	12 54—11
January	12 45—14
February	..
March	12 4.—13
April	..
May	12 33—10
June	..
July	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22rd

Months.	To-day's Price.
August	13 27+.3
Sept.	13 10+14
Oct.	12 96+13
Nov.	12 82+10
Dec.	12 74+09
Jan.	12 65+09
Feb.	12 64+08
Mar.	12 6.+07
April	12 64+06
May	12 49+05
June	12 43+06
July	12 37+05

Tone :—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 22rd

Months.	To-day's price
Aug.	17 26+20
Sept.	17 20+20
Oct.	17 25+.0
Nov.	17 36+20
Dec.	17 40+20
Jan.	17 50+20
Feb.	17 55+20
Mar.	17 65+20
April	17 70+.0
May	17 75+.0

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 23rd

M. G. Bengal	8 78
" " Fully Good	8 .5
" " Fine	8 55
" " No. 1 Comra Good	10 45
" " " Fully Good	10 85
" " " Fine	10 25
M. G. Broach Good	11 25
" " Fully Good	11 75
" " Fine	12 15
M. G. Nerads Good	8 65
" " Fully Good	9 05
" " Fine	9 45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 23rd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York July	..
" " " Oct.	22 64+11
" " " Dec.	22 62+ 0
" " " Jan.	22 45+ 3
" " " Mar	22 41+ 2
Spot Cotton, at New York	22 90+10
" " at New Orleans	22 50—13
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	22 21+06
" at New Orleans Jan.	22 06+.5
Fair Rio Ordor (No. 7 quality)	9 7 8
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5 8
Do. Foreign	69 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 24th:

Oct.	22 44—20
Dec	22 43—19
Futures at New York Jan	21 26—19
Mar	22 27—20

Liverpool, Aug. 24th:

Oct,	12 89—27
Dec.	12 41—27
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool Mar,	12 33—27
May:	12 23—26

London, Aug. 24th

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 21/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	77 4/12/2 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Unsettled

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 23rd:

Bankers 3%	60 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4
" 2 months hence	34 3/4
Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet steady.	
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 14th ultimo.	3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 23rd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Paid Sellers	47
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	46/3
Australian 63 lbs. Aug. Sellers	50/6
Tone :— Firmer.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	£ 118
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14 1/8
Eastern Bank	£ 5

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroszepore real Bold Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 17 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	..
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 16 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	£ 19 3/4
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Aug-Sept. Value	£ 8 1/4
Coria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Antwerp Sellers	£ 18 1/4
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Buyers	£ 16
Tone :—Steadier.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	63 1/6
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24 3/6
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 88 5/8 Ex.
War loan 3% 1929/47	£ 100 1/8—1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 1/4—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	58 1/4
p/c. Indian Loan	£ 119

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	6 7/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	20
Tone :—Very quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept. Sellers	21/1 1/2
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Sept. Sellers	21/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Sept. Sellers	22/10 1/2
Tone :—Very Dull.	

BOMBAY ARKET.

COTTON.

Aug. 25.

To-day a drop of 20 points is reported in New York futures. The market declined on unfavourable reports of political situation in Europe. Liverpool telegram reports that weather in Texas and Oklahema is still not and that boll-weevils are doing damage to the crop. As regards market prospects it is very difficult to form any opinion. On the one hand in favour of bullish views there are the unsatisfactory crop and weather reports from America which if the event of further unfavourable weather and serious boll-weevil damage may develop into an exceedingly strong bullish factor. On the other hand there is a strong beavish factor of the disturbed and unfavourable financial and political situation on the continent. We are inclined to think that in the long run the strength of the statistical position must assert itself. We can still advise caution in operating.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 496 and touched Rs. 495. Again advanced to Rs. 496 on buying by a Bull operator. It dropped from this level to Rs. 491 on selling by a Japanese House and Marwari jobbers. Again touched Rs. 494 on Marwari operators buying, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 493½. While Broach July/August opened at Rs. 524 and fluctuated between Rs. 525 and Rs. 532. The settlement rate was Rs. 525. F. M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 478 and advanced to Rs. 480 on buying by a Bull operator. From this level it eased to Rs. 476 on general selling and after fluctuating touched Rs. 473½. At this price the Bull clique bought lifting the price to Rs. 478 which rate ruled at 4 p.m. While Oomra Decr/January opened at Rs. 445 and gradually cased to Rs. 439½ in sympathy with selling in Oomra September and ruled Rs. 443½ on buying by Marwari operators. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr/January was Rs. 365 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a moderate inquiry from Local Spinners for fine Oomras.

The tenders for the month are as follows :—

F.G.M.G. Broach July/August	10.300 Bs. to-day
Do.	Do. 84,200 Bs. previous
	Total 94.500 Bs.

Good M. G. Southerns July/Augst. 2,100 bales upto-date.

The Marwari Bazar and the Colaba markets are closed to-morrow being a public holiday.

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug 25th.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	1922 Bales.	1921 Bales.
Receipts for the week ending 24th Aug. 1922	12,900	27,999
Receipts from 1st September 1921 to 24th August 1922	3,455,912	2,961,658
Shipments for the week ending 24th Aug. 1922 :—		
Europe	Nil	
China, Japan and Coast Ports	21,498	
Total	21,498	
	1922 Bales.	1921 Bales.
Total shipments from 1st September 1921 to 24th Aug. 1922 :—		
Europe	632,018	493,089
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,976,701	1,383,923
Total	2,578,719	1,876,102
Total exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1921 to 24th August 1922	....	118,893
Balance stock of cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 24th Aug. 1922	....	898,164

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5 P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 25th

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	492
Fully Good Broach	July/Aug.	..
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan.	366
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	440
"	Sept.	483
Southerns	July/Augt.	..

PIECE-GOODS.

The tone of the Cloth Market has been dull and quiet during the past week. Owing to 'Jain' holidays the demand has been absent. Up-country buyers have been chary to purchase foreign cloths for fear of picketting and boycott. There has been no inquiry from Delhi and Cawnpore for some time past and the events that are happening have not been conducive of fresh business. Money has been locked up in Government Loans, properties and stocks of piecegoods, and unless the goods are disposed of, trading on a free basis cannot be established. In Kathiawad there has not been sufficient rain, on which account some anxiety has been felt. Karachi has been offering stocks for sale here at lower rates, which has been causing a depression here specially in white goods. Some testing of prices ruling in Manchester has been going on from Calcutta, but fresh forward business has so far not resulted. The quotations have been about eight per cwt lower than the rates ruling a month ago, but the level at which business was placed in February last has not been reached. As makers are in want of work, merchants believe that further reductions will have to be made to induce business, and they are therefore adopting a waiting policy.

The demand from Malabar for Grey Shirtings has not been satisfactory and as this is the only consuming market at present, business is almost at a standstill. Grey Drills and Jaconets have been nominally steady. White mulls of Manchester make, though very much cheaper at present than local mill cloths, have not met with any demand. White Nainsooks have been depressed, specially the ranges in narrow widths. The cheap transaction of 30 inches Nainsooks which took place some time ago in the market has hardly brought in a profit of two annas per piece to the original buyer in resale, and hence merchants are not eager to buy up even such cheap lots and lock up their capital. White Shirtings have not attracted much attention.

Lancashire seems to be alarmed by the Indian agitation, which is said to have raised a feeling that was most inimical to their trade, and at a conference of textile workers held in Blackpool on 21st instant Mr. Walter Gee, the President, declared that textile workers were in favour of development of Indian self-government. This has also publicly been declared by the Textile Workers' Association, on behalf of the Textile Workers of Lancashire, and the opinion has been expressed that the consequences of the British Government's policy, if persued on the present lines, must inevitably be a catastrophe for Lancashire textile workers. This plea for encouragement and development of self-Government for India is rather selfish, but all this shows which way the wind is blowing. If the boycott of foreign cloths is vigorously pushed, Lancashire would soon feel the pinch, and then in its own interests give a friendly ear to the demands of India for self-Government. A resolution has been passed by the conference of the United Textile Workers held at Blackpool, urging the Government to make friendly representations to the Legislature in India with a view to obtaining favourable reconsideration of the duties on Lancashire cottons.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's, Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/8		13	12	0
" 100,000	45× "		17	0	0
" No. 33,000	45× "		15	9	0
" " 2800	37× "		12	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	32× "		13	12	0
" Yellow Horse	43×39		16	0	0
" No. 2310	44×38 1/2		16	0	0
Dewhurst's BBB	38×38 1/2		23	0	0
" BB	38×38 1/2		19	0	0
" Rupee No. 5	38×38 1/2		17	0	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38 1/2				
" No. 1800	39×37 1/2/38				
" No. 3600	38×37 1/2/38				
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37 1/2/38		13	12	0
" No. 4462	41× "		17	0	0
" No. 1566	33×37/37 1/2				
Forbes' 651	38×37 1/2/8				
Lyon's Shunker	39× "		14	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40	Net	22	0	0
Ralli's Muslin No. 425	26×40		14	0	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29×40		19	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22		8	12	0
" " 18	40×22		7	12	0
" " 138	40×22		7	0	0
" " 636	44×22		7	10	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42		26	4	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40		32	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	32×40		22	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33×40		19	8	0
" 151	32×40		19	8	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19		9	0	0
" No. 60	46×19		10	0	0
" No. 660	51×19		11	0	0
" No. 6000	56×19		12	0	0
" No. 88	58×20		8	8	0
" No. 1270	27×18		4	7	0
" No. 818	39×20		8	12	0
" No. 1440	36×20		6	6	0
" No. 5352	42×20		12	8	0
" No. 2755	42×20		14	0	0
" No. 1703	52×20	Net	16	12	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18		4	7	0
" No. 119	37×18		8	8	0
" No. 229	42×18		8	0	0
" No. 339	47×18		6	8	0
" 1K/4K 38",43",48",	53"×18	Avg.	6	8	0
" No. 95	58×20		8	8	0
" No. 66999	40×18		6	12	0
" No. 88999	" "		7	4	0
" No. 775	40×18				
" No. 875	45×18				
" No. 975	50×18				
" No. 615	" "		8	8	0
Graham's" Baloon"	58"×20		8	8	0
" No. 142	34×19				
" No. 850	36×18				
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18				
Tattersall's No. 8844/8849/8854	45,"50," 55"×20		8	4	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18		4	12	0
" No. 61/81	" "		4	6	0
" No. 1900	" "		4	5	0
" No. 33044/88	30×18	Avg.	3	6	0
" No. 33099	" "		3	14	0
" No. 33199	" "		4	2	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38×22		6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	2o×18		..		
" 95950/97970	..		..		
" Saraswati	33×18		..		
" Tipoo W/WWW	34×18		6	12	0
" No. 50000	" "		7	4	0
" No. 33340/33350/33360	" "		7	12	0
Lyons' No. 4545/8656/6767	26×18		4	10	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	" "		4	10	0
" No 8000 T.B.	38×22		7	4	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26×18.		4	10	0
S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	" "		4	8	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	" "		..		

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with iscount of 3 1/2 per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 er cent. on White Goods.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 24th August 1922.

Cotton	1964 Bs
Wheat	8439 Cwts.
Linseed	2332 "
Rape, etc.	102 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	723 "
Castorseed	3479 "
Rice	1172 "
Myrabollams	1495 "
Cottonseed	8559 "
Mowrasseed	3981 "
Gram	747 "
Juwar	741 "
Moong	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	454 "
Coal	823 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 25th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 9/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 25/32
For Demand	365
American Dollars	345
Honkong Dollars	100
Shanghai	289
Japan	164 1/2
Singapore	180

Market Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 24th.—6 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready,	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	61 0 0	9 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 14
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 12
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0	12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0
Linseed, Brown Beld	13 0 0	13 8
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 8 0	13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	17 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gujar 78-25	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	72 0 0	..
Teelseed Black	68 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	..
Barley	7 4 0	7 10 0
Castorseed	42 0 0	..
Cotton Seeds Ready	17 0 0	11 4 0
	36 0 0	5 2 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	9 15 0	
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	9 0 0	
Linseed, May	13 12 0	
Linseed, Sept.	13 10 0	

YARN MARKET....

A better feeling was visible in our market in the beginning of the week due to continues advance in cotton in New York as well as here and inquiries all round were noticeable on a moderate scale. There was a good deal of turnover in Japanese, English and Indian mill yarns of particular counts and prices accordingly went up to the extent of ¼ anna per lb. within the course of three to four days. The sudden advance in prices however checked the demand and in the later part of the week therefore, tone seems to have been little quiet and although prices have not eased to any appreciable extent, buying has been very small. Again, there is no substantial demand from consuming centres as most of the transactions have been done among dealers themselves with a view to expect a further rise in near future.

English and Japanese single yarn have fairly good inquiry and Japanese 20s, 30s, 32s. and 40s. have gone up by about ¼ anna per lb. English 30s. and 32s. have also similarly improved. Fresh business in Japanese 20s. was reported at 408 but now there is no possibility except over 415. Fresh forward business with Manchester is not possible as quotations are much higher still.

Indian Mill yarns are moving pretty well 6½s. 8½s., 10½s. and 12½s. were in better request and a fairly large quantity of 6½s. and 12½s. changed hands at improved prices. Currimbhoy mills are reported to have sold about 2,000 bales in all. Mills are quoting higher rates basing their calculations on cotton prices whereas the demand being still slack, merchants are afraid to effect any purchases except at a reasonable price.

The course of the market seems to be too uncertain at present but we believe there is no possibility of prices to ease any further in view of the position of raw cotton, hopeful monsoon and absence of stocks in consuming centres.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 471 on the 18th instant and advanced till Rs. 487 on 21st instant on higher advices received from Home, and on buying by offices. Later prices eased to Rs. 483 on selling by Marwari jobbers. From this level it improved to Rs. 490 on the 22nd instant on buying by Commission Houses and by Offices. After fluctuating within a range of four rupees it closed on the 24th instant at Rs. 497. While Broach July/August opened on the 18th instant at Rs. 501 and went down to Rs. 494 same day. Again advanced to Rs. 515 in sympathy with the advance in Broach April/May and after fluctuations advanced till Rs. 534 as the settlement day is approaching near. It closed on the 24th instant at Rs. 522. The local number of tenders for Broach July/August is 84,200 bales. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened on the 18th instant at Rs. 445 and steadily advanced till Rs. 465 on the 21st instant on free buying by the Bull clique. After going down to Rs. 459 it steadily advanced till Rs. 476½ on the 24th instant on buying by the Bull clique and Commission Houses, and closed on the same day at Rs. 474. While Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 422 on the 18th instant and advanced to Rs. 435½ on the 21st instant on offices buying. It then fluctuated between Rs. 431 and Rs. 439 and advanced on the 24th instant to Rs. 445½ in sympathy with the advance in Oomra September and closed on the same day at Rs. 445. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January opened on the 18th instant at Rs. 354 and closed on the 24th instant at Rs. 365, the lowest being Rs. 352 and the highest Rs. 365.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 25.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-15-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-15-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 91-10.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 91-11.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 91-15.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/2.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 17/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 3/4.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 5/8.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 368.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 388.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 378.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 164¼.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 160¾.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 200.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 269.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 180.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 345.
London Gold ready sh. 92-2.
London Silver ready d. 35-2.
London Silver forward d. 35-2.
Tone of silver Steady but uncertain, China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.47½.
French Exchange Frcs. 57.50.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 60.50.
Italian Exchange Liras. 101.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 7900.
Prague Exchange Krons. 132.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/2.
6½ per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

MONEY.

Money continues easy and in abundant supply. The short deposit rate is unchanged at 3 to 3½ per cent and the call money rate is at about 2½ per cent. The Imperial Bank cash balance is up by Rs. 77 lakhs and the bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The Government of India loan, which has been a great success, is now quoted at par to 1/8 per cent. premium; and it appears probable that there will be many further buyers for this loan. There is a general belief in the market that, barring unforeseen circumstances, the bank rate is not likely to be raised to 8 per cent. this year even during the busy season; if this proves to be the case the new Government of India loan will not depreciate to any considerable extent.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange on London during the early part of the week opened round 1s. 3-19/32d. and improved to 1s. 3-5/8d. but the rate subsequently dropped to 1s. 3-9/16d. The decline is due more to the absence of export bills than to any pressure for remittances. American exchange on London dropped from $4.48¾ to $4.47-9/16 and is steady at the lower level. The German mark took another downward plunge reaching the record rate of 8,200 to the pound, of more than twice as many to the penny than went to the shilling before the war. The undertone of the sterling market still continues healthy; we do not look for any marked improvement during the course of next few weeks.

GOLD.

The price of gold in London fell to 92s. per oz. fine and our market declined in sympathy to Rs. 26-11 per tola for ready delivery. Prices here soon recovered, however, and the market closes steady about Rs. 26-14 on weaker sterling exchange on London. The up-country demand still continues at 20,000 tolas a day and our stock is reduced to about 6 lakhs tolas.

SILVER.

Silver opened steady after the August settlement. During the course of the week the rates dropped to Rs. 90 per 100 tolas, but latterly, as the result of favourable advices from China, rates improved to about Rs. 91-4 and are steady at this figure. The rise may be chiefly attributed to the effect of Banks' buying for China account and to covering by bears. The off-take averaged about 100 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 3,000 bars. Very heavy shipments are expected to arrive from London in time for the September settlement.

SHARES.

The share market was open on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. On the last day, Tuesday, owing to heavy buying in Currimbhoy and David mill shares by the bull syndicate and an unprecedented raising of prices, the whole business of the market was dislocated. Since that date the market has been perforce closed pending the discovery of some way out of the existing deadlock. On Monday Currimbhoys and Davids closed at Rs. 2,190 and Rs. 1,992-8 respectively; on Tuesday the attempt to force up the prices in less than half an hour by about Rs. 300 led to complete disorganisation of the market, and the consequent intervention of the Directors who suspended business. In several other shares there were sellers for cash delivery and Central Indians were offered at Rs. 4,830. Kohinoors dropped from Rs. 2,850 to Rs. 2,690, and with the exception of Currimbhoy and David mill shares, the prices of the majority of mill shares have generally given way to the extent of some Rs. 30 to Rs. 30.

An interesting feature of the week was the flatation of a big cotton mill, the "Osman Shahi Mills Ltd.," which is to be located in His Exalted Highness, The Nizam of Hyderabad's State and will be under the agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. The shares are offered to the public at par.

In the miscellaneous section, Tata Steel deferreds are unchanged round Rs. 180 and Trams round Rs. 119. Railway shares continue steady with more buyers than sellers.

The following are the closing rates on the 21st instant. Market closed quiet but steady with fair amount of business passing.

BANKS.

Imperial 1,347-8, India 114, Central 34-8d., Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 81.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,900, Alliance 320n, Apollo 72-8, Birla Mills 87-8, Bombay Cotton 1,110, Bombay Dyeing 1,455, Bradbury 1,050, Century 785, Central India 4,995, Colaba Land 2,300, Coorla 270, Crescent 512-8, Currimbhoy 2,190, David 1,992-8, Edw. Sassoon 500, Elphinston 135, Fazulbhoy 1,295, Gokak 245, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 622-8 x.d., Jamshed Mfg. 440, Kastoorchand 860, Khatao 547-8, Kohinoor 2,700, Luxmi Cotton 5,700, Madavarao Sed. 252-8, Madhowji 450, Mathuradas 800, M. Petit 4,800, Meyer Sassoon 315, Morarji 7,150, New Great 880, New City 700, Pabani 790, Pearls 1,020, Phoenix 870, Planet 255, Shapurji 321-4, Simplex 775, Standard 2,575, Swan 1,130, Swadeshi 5,000, Tata Mill 1,120, and Vishnu Cotton 2,450.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 495, B. Burma 512-8, B. Burma N. I. 145, B. Burma pet 7, B. Tramway 118-12, B. Flour 1,500, B. Steam 220, Bundi Cement 39-8, Ind. Cement 275, Katni Ord. 235, Katni Defd. 1,180, New India 18-8, Shivrajpur 55, Tata Iron Ord. 55, Tata Iron Defd. 180, Tata Iron N. Ord. 53-8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 170, Tata Hydro 810, Tata Oil 37-8, and Scindia Steam 7.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	120
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	190
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	16%	15
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1347/8
" Contributary	126	..	..		273/8
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	114
Central	22	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	34/8 xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	" ss. 19		15
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	..	£ 17
Eastern	£8	£10	"	"	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	"	45%	81
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12 1/2	..	"	15%	£ 28/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	15

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	3 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Prantij	300	300	"	9 1/2%	640
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	112
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	95 xd
Chapamukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	68
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	6%	65
Khulna	..	..	..	..	..
Bagirhat	100	100	"	4%	106
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	42
Mandhra Bhoi	90	100	Feb Aug.	"	63 xd
Pachora	..	..	..	..	..
Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	60
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	68
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	79 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	39/8
Damenkua	8	..	..	..	4
Katni Mining	10	..	..	6%	28
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17 1/2%	275
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	235
" Defd	40	40	"	40	1180
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4-0-4	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	150	2900
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	40	320 n.
Apollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	72/8
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	8	87/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1110
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	96	1456
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1050
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	15	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	785
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4995
Colaba Land	700	700	March	150	2300
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	35	2 0
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	30	412/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	2190

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ganesh Chaturthi, Bank Holiday.
The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Poona Races: Sixth Extra Meeting.
Public Meeting to give expression re Premier's speech, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.
G. S. B. Mitra Mandal meeting to congratulate students, Hira Baug, 4 p.m.
National Medical College Foundation Day, Shet Chhotani to preside, at 3 p.m., 2nd Victoria Cross Lane.

SUNDAY, August 27.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood Annual General Meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 9 a.m.
Indian Cooperative Navigation and Trading Co., (Ltd.), adjourned Annual General Meeting, near Chowpathy Level Crossing 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 30.

New India Assurance Co. Ltd., annual meeting, 5, Wallace St., 4-15 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, August 31.

Women's Council Parliamentary Sub-Committee lecture on the "Laws for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," at 5-30 p.m. at the Town Hall. Speaker:—Mrs. Rick.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

DE MONTE—At Poona yesterday morning, Thomas brother of the late Messrs. Daniel Ignatius de Monte and Manoel Alexius de Monte of Bandora. Funeral to-day at 8 a.m. St. Peters Bandora.

APPEAL IN AID OF NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The volunteers of the Social Service League night schools will commence collecting funds for the night schools conducted by the League from to-day, (Saturday) the auspicious day of Ganesh Chaturthi. The generous public of Bombay are, therefore, cordially requested to contribute their mite towards the Fund.

CONVERSION TO HINDUISM.

Miss Malanbai Gangaram Kedari (age 25) who was a born Christian, embraced Hinduism, being converted by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on 24th August 1922 in the presence of members and friends. Mr. L. B. Raje acted as Acharya and Mr. S. B. Vaidya as Fire-warden.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC CO-PARTNERSHIP HOUSING SOCIETY LTD.

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the above Society took place in the Union School, Burrows Lane, Girgaum, Bombay, on Sunday last (the 20th instant) Mr. Saldanha, Chairman of the Managing Committee in the Chair. About seventy members attended. Resolutions, approving the Managing Committee's Report and appointing the Managing Committee for the year 1922/1923 were passed.

MAGAZINE FOR PATHARE PRABHU COMMUNITY.

The first number of the monthly magazine "Prabhu Sevak" started for the P. P. community by the Goung Men's Literary Circle, and edited by Mr. G. S. Talpade, appears today.

The Office of the "Prabhu Sevak" is at 7, Chewulwady, Bombay—2.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Professor R. H. Turner, M.A., of Queen's College, Benares and a Sanskrit scholar delivered in the University-Library last evening the first of the series of Wilson Philological Lectures which he is going to give for a week for the benefit of advanced students. The subject was "Linguistics."

Prof. Turner, after serving in the Queens College for 10 years is sailing next week for England to occupy the Chair of Sanskrit at the University-College, London, to which he has been appointed.

DIVINE SERVICE.

AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

11 Sunday after Trinity, 7 a.m. Holy Communion, 7-45 a.m. Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral Woodward E. Hymns—27, 302, 191, 280, 5-30 p.m. Children's Service, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Canticles Chants, Hymns 238, 520, 290, Collections for Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

AT PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly devine service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. all are invited to attend.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE FOUNDATION DAY.

The foundaion day of the National Medical College will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) under the presidentship of Shet M. M. H. J. M. Chhotani. The programme includes the opening of the Gymnasium at 8 a.m., Theatricals at 3 p.m., First Annual Prize Distribution at 4 p.m. and sports and light refreshment at 5 p.m.

GANPATI UTSAV.

To-day (Saturday) at 8 a.m. the idol of Ganpati will be installed at Goregaonkar's chawl. In the evening at 6-30, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will lecture on "How to create deadlocks," and Mr. S. M. Mate will speak on "Untouchability."

STUDENTS' CELEBRATION.

The Students' Association will celebrate the Ganpati Festival from to-day (Saturday) to the 4th prox. The programme is as follows:—

26th Saturday 8 p.m.—Mantrajagar.
27th Sunday 4 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. Govindji Vasanji.
28th Monday 4 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. Bharucha under the presidentship of Sheth Laxmidas Tairsee.

BRAHMIN SABHA SHRI-GANESHOTSAV.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, Prof. S. M. Mate will deliver a public lecture to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Gandharv Maha-Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. Programme:—At 8 p.m. a Bhajan by Gogras Volunteers, at 10 p.m. a Keertan by Pandit Dholeboowa.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day Saturday at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to give further expression to public opinion re Premier's speech on the I. C. S. Debate when Messrs. G. B. Trivedi, Jamnadas Mehta, F. J. Ginvalla, S. N. Dange, Prof. Kharo and others will speak.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

Lecture by Jean Richepin on "Shakesplare, his life and his time," 6-30 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi, who has just returned from America, will deliver a lecture on the "Principles of Vendant" in Marathi at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Saturday).

PUBLIC KIRTAN.

Under the auspices of the Gymnasium started by the Parel Settlement, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, will perform a Kirtan on account of Ganesh Utsav at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Saturday).

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

The first lecture of the "Ganeshotsava Viakhian Mala" will be delivered to-day (Saturday) by Mr. Pandharinath Tookaram Pawar on the "Work of Saint Namadeo" at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the residence of Mr. Shankar Hari Gundhkar Near Madheo Bag, when the public are cordially invited to the present.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BYCULLA.

Under the joint auspices of the local Namdeo Samajik Saunstha and the Bharat Bandhu Samaj Mr. Vishnu Ganpat Karanjker, will deliver a lecture in Marathi, on "The Evil State of a Drunkard", to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the occasion of Shri Ganpati Utsav at Mr. Ganpat Ramchandra Sadre, Victoria Road, Byculla. Mr. Visnu Narhary Khodke will preside.

SARASWATI MANDIR.

The Saraswati Mandir of the National Arts College will celebrate the Ganapati utsav in the National Arts College, Gandharv Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay. The following is the programme for to-day and to-morrow:—

Saturday 26th August 1922, 5-30 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Savarkar.

Sunday 27th August 1922, 3-30—5 p.m. Bhajan and music by Students 5 p.m.—6 p.m. Lok. Tilak Kanya Shala Mela 6 p.m. Fiddle by Prof. Patwardhan of the Gandharv Maha Vidyalaya.

FORTCOMING MEETING.

MOTHER'S DAY.

Under the auspices of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay, the "Mother's Day" will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the New English School Hall, Girgaum, Mr. M. V. Donde, will speak on the occasion and Mr. V. N. Naik, will preside. All are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held in the hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, at Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.), to adopt the draft annual report together with the audited balance sheet and to elect the new Managing Committee. Members are cordially invited to attend.

GOVINDAGRAJ MANDAL, DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Mandal, Mr. B. V. Korlekar, B.A., LL.B., will deliver a public lecture on "Devotional Poetry of late Govindagraj," to-morrow (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of Swadhyayashram, Khandke Building (No. 6 Top Floor), Dadar.

ELPHINSTONE ROAD C. C. SOCIETY.

A special general meeting of the Elphinstone Road Co-operative Credit Society will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Workingmen's Institute at Parel to consider the amendments in the by-laws proposed by the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose.

BILL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The second annual social gathering of the Bill Clerks' Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. T. G. S. Little, senior member of Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., Solicitors, will preside.

PARSEE HEROISM.

A public meeting of Parsees will be held tomorrow at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Jehangir Hall, Fort, under the auspices of the Maydyasni Mandal, to congratulate the two brave Bharucha brothers who defended themselves successfully without any arms, against a gang of Pathan dacoits, in Marole near Andehri, on the 23rd ult. Mr. Maneckji Kawasji Patel will deliver an address on "The heroism of the Bharucha brothers and the power and efficacy of the Zoroastrian prayers." Sams-ul-ulema Dastoor Dorab Peshotan Sanjane, High Priest of the Parsees, will preside. The meeting is open to the Parsee public.

LECTURE ON "LOKSANGRAH."

Under the auspices of the Gymnasium started by the Parel Settlement. Mr. K. S. Thackeray, Editor "Prabodhan," will deliver a public lecture on "Loksangrah" at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), tomorrow (Sunday), in the Hall of the Parel Settlement.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj Mr. Pandurang Ganesh Sahasrabudhe will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Hinduism," to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), on the occasion of Shri Ganpati Utsav at Mr. Pandurang Sakharam Gham, Khandke Buildings, Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar. Mr. Balkrishna Nanaji Korpade will preside.

GANPATI UTSAV CELEBRATIONS.

To-morrow (Sunday) Messrs. P. G. Goshi and L. B. Bhopatkar will deliver lecturers on "Mahatma Gandhi's Ways" and the "Fundamentals of Hinduism," at 6 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. respectively, at Goregaonkar's Chawl.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, will deliver an Inaugural Address to-morrow (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Young Men's Hindu Association.

Y. M. C. A. ORATORICAL COMPETITION.

It is proposed to hold an Inter-collegiate Oratorical Contest, in the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Student Y. M. C. A., on Thursday, 31st August, at 5 p.m. The competition will be open to "bona fide" students of any of the affiliated Colleges in Bombay.

The subject will be announced on 29th August, on the Bulletin Board, in the Y. M. C. A. Five minutes will be allowed to each speaker. A Gold medal will be awarded to the best speaker and a Silver medal to the second as decided by a Board of Judges.

The following gentlemen will constitute the Board of Judges:—Principal A. L. Covernton, Principal M. L. Tannan, Principal Rev. J. McKenzie.

The competition arranged by the student Y. M. C. A. is the most important competition of the kind in Bombay. Besides stimulating a spirit of emulation in the art of public speaking such intercollegiate contests tend to promote a feeling of unity and oneness among students and as such deserves the support and patronage of all well-wishers of the students of Bombay.

ANOTHER MOTOR ACCIDENT.

On Thursday about 10-30 a.m. motor-car No. 9693 driven by Moludram Buxi and owned by the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey was proceeding along Hughes Road towards Sandhurst Bridge, when near the corner of Messrs. Hyland and Company motor lorry No. 450 owned by Mr. Haji Cassam of the P. and O. Docks, suddenly came out of French Road to go to Sandhurst Bridge.

The motor driver on seeing the lorry soon turned into Hughes Road and applying his brakes swerved a little to the left to avoid a collision, when a Hindu named Gopal Keloo, aged 20, suddenly ran across the road and saved himself from being knocked down by the lorry but ran in front of the motor car and was knocked down. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was treated for a contused wound and abrasions.

DISPUTE AMONG DAWOODI BOHRAS.

INJCNUTION GRANTED AGAINST ENTERING QUEEN'S ROAD MOSQUE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D. Fereira, Solicitor, presented a complaint on behalf of Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy and his four brothers stating that threats had been held out to the complainants by some members of his community assisted by some Pathans to take forcible possession of a strip of vacant land behind Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy's Sanitarium at Queen's Road during the ensuing Mohurrum days by entering the Sanitarium premises and prayed for an *ex parte* tarium premises and prayed for an expurte order under section 144 of the C. P. C. restraining the public from entering the said premises for a period of two months.

COMPLAINANT'S CONTENTION.

The complainant stated that the sanitarium was erected and maintained by Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy during his life time and since his death the complainant and his brothers became vested with the same. There was a mosque attached to the sanitarium which was built by Sir Adamjee out of his own moneys. A strip of land behind the sanitarium was granted to Sir Adamjee in 1888 by the then Mullaji Saheb of the Bohra community for being used in connection with the sanitarium. Certain structures were erected on this strip of land by Sir Adamji at his own expense. A suit had been filed in the High Court in 1914 on behalf of all the members of the Bohra community for a declaration that the vacant piece of land behind the sanitarium was part of the Dawoodi Bohra burial ground and was *wakf* but the plaintiffs being unable to prove their case the suit was withdrawn by an order of the High Court dated 10th April 1916. Since that date until 23th June 1922 the right of the complainant and his brother was not challenged but on 28th June 1922 a large number of Bohras about 75 in number and about 20 Pathans armed with axes and lathis entered the vacant land and began to dig up portions thereof. The complainant has filed a suit in the High Court in this matter and that suit is fixed for hearing after the next October vacation and the High Court had ordered that until further orders of the Court the defendants wire restrained from erecting any structure on the said piece of land.

INJUNCTION PRAYED FOR.

Mr. Fereira in addressing the Court said it was a matter of great urgency and prayed for an immediate *ex parte* order. He said the Mohurram had begun and his client believed on credible information that some members of the Bohra community with the help of hirelings like Pathans would make every attempt to take forcible possession of the sanitarium and that in that event there would be bloodshed and riot and danger to human life, especially to the lives of those living in the sanitarium.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, on behalf of Abdul Tyeb, a member of the Bohra community and a follower of Mullaji Saheb opposed the application.

ASSURANCE FROM MULLAJI SAHEB REQUIRED.

His Worship observed that he was very backward in interfering in such matters but having regard to what Mr. Fereira argued, he thought that if an assurance was given preferably by the Mullaji Saheb that no attempt would be allowed to be made by any of his followers to take forcible possession of the sanitarium, the matter should stop there. He wanted to make it clear that he meant no disrespect to the Mullaji Saheb by requiring such an undertaking, but he said so having regard to the fact that any attempt that might be made to take forcible possession of the sanitarium would be made under the pretence of doing so for and on behalf of the Mullaji Saheb. Any assurance coming from him therefore would have the effect of accomplishing the object in view.

COURT GRANTS INJUNCTION.

His Worship after hearing the arguments passed the order prayed for, viz:—"Whereas it appeared to the Court from the information and the examination of the complainant and from the correspondence which had passed between his attorneys and the Commissioner of Police that the sanitarium and the mosque attached thereto and the appurtenant buildings had been constructed by the late Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy at his own expense and maintained by his sons without any outside contributions and that a suit was pending in the High Court to restrain the members of the Bohra community from erecting any structure on the vacant land behind the sanitarium and that some Dawood Bohras after having taken possession of the said strip of land had also taken possession of the public passage leading from the Queen's Road to the Burial ground and that such persons prevented persons entitled to use the said passage from using the same, and that since Wednesday last Bohras and Pathans in large numbers were gathering on the Queen's Road and in the said passage and in the strip of land and throwing stones on the persons in the sanitarium and abusing and threatening the inmates thereof and that since Thursday last the number of Bohras and Pathans was increasing and that from their demeanour it was very likely that the Bohras who were assembled there, taking advantage of the mosque being there, would seek to enter the sanitarium and mosque and take forcible possession thereof during the Mohurrum holidays when the feelings of the Mohmedans were greatly excited and that there was a likelihood of disturbance of the public peace and tranquillity and injury to the persons in the sanitarium and mosque and riot and danger to human life and that a speedy remedy was necessary and having heard Mr. Godinho who asked for time and Mr. Fereira for the applicants, the court was of opinion that this was a case of great urgency and that an order should be made forthwith. The Court orders that no person frequenting the said Queen's Road, the said passage and the burial ground and the vacant strip of land and the mosque should, for a period of two months from the date of the order, enter the said sanitarium or mosque or the buildings appurtenant thereto.

NEGLIGENT DRIVER GETS 3 MONTHS' R. I.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Prosecuting Inspector Manker charged Abdul Samadali Talib with rash and negligent driving, causing the death of Sakarbai a Parsi lady the facts of which have been already reported in these columns. Mr. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused. The accused pleased guilty. His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On the 24th instant at about 10-30 a.m. Dwarkanath Gangaji, aged 45, working in quarries at Sewri, brought a crowbar to a quarry when a machine workman was climbing up the hillside by means of a rope. A stone was dislodged by the rope and rolled down the hill and struck Dwarkanath on the head. He was unconscions and subsequently removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to injuries.

The medical evidence showed that the death was due to concussion of the brain.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of accidentia death.

POONA RACES.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS (BY SENEX.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

LATIFF 1
TRADE MARK 2
KARAM 3

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

SOUTHERN BEAUTY 1
BELLE VOYAGEUSE II 2
FLOREAL 3

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Division II. Distance 7 furlongs.

MARMION 1
DIVIDE 2
ALLENSMORE 3

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

NIGHT BOMBER 1
MARCODIA 2
LOVE GLASS 3

THE PARVATI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

LACE 1
MARY'S LAMB 2
SOSPELLO 3

THE PARVATI PLATE. Division II —Distance 5 furlongs.

BLACKWATER 1
OLIVINE 2
FOOTPEDAL 3

THE CHELTENHAM STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.

RED TURK 1
REPARTEE 2
REIGNING STAR 3

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I —Distance 1½ miles.

TRAFALGAR 1
CUMMER 2
TRIUMPH 3

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1½ miles.

SANNAYET 1
SIR JAMAL 2
GULMARG 3

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(Saturday, 26th August, 1922.)

First race starts at 2-15 p.m.

THE PARVATI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. For horses in the 3rd Division.

Balira 9-5, Lace 9-5, Robina 9-5, Britomart 9-1, Bathurst 9-1, Mary's Lamb 9-1, Mexican Eagle 9-1, Pine Tree 8-10, Lomo 8-10, Sunnygama 8-10, Sospello 8-10, Barbary 8-10, Oregon Pine 8-3, Sevenbeans Jam 8-3, Rueful 8-3, Golden Gleam 8-1, Merion 7-12, Victoria Cross 7-12, Florella 7-12, Cheery Girl 7-12, Braganza 7-12, Pin Money 7-12.

THE PARVATI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. For horses in the 3rd Division.

Red Cross Boy 9-5, Bohea 9-5, Eudorette 9-5, Blackwater 9-5, Eccleston 9-5, Rakings 9-1, Pine Box 9-1, Greenfield 9-1, Lisnasharragh 8-13, Milk Maid 8-10, Anthracite 8-10, Bonillotte 8-10, Walhachin 8-10, Lively 8-10, Olivine 8-10, Footpedal 8-4, Lady Changeful 8-3, Somali 8-3, Cork Glass 8-3, Kintail 7-6, Lady Loo 7-6, Ceremony 7-3.

THE CHELTENHAM STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For horses in the 3rd Division.

Reigning Star 12-13, Repartee 12-3, Prim 12-3, Johnson 11-7, Red Turk 11-7, Briston Cream 11-7, Tessie 11-7, Carbide 11-7, Corkscrew 10-10.

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Floreal 9-6, Southern Beauty 8-12, Cally 8-12, The Count 8-11, Christmas Holiday 8-11, Piccole 8-9, Allington 8-8, Chinese White 8-6, Entailed 8-6, Magical 8-5, Grande Place 7-13, Belle Voyageuse II 7-11, Dialect 7-9, Old Sport 7-5.

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Divide 9-0, The Lark 9-0, Marmion 8-11, Whit Week 8-10, Verna 8-8, Aldergrove 8-8, Allensmore 8-6, Quite Dark 8-5, Atrocity 8-2, Starboard 8-0, Sarsaparilla 7-13, Dayspring 7-11, Risen Again 7-5.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Starshot 9-4, Silver Jug 9-2, Brendan 8-13, Simon's Choice 8-12, Unitoi 8-12, Night Bomber 8-10, William the Beau 8-8, Charlie's Smile 8-3, Night Watch 8-3, Love Glass 8-2, Treddle 8-0, Marcodia 8-0, The Lark 7-12, Archer 7-9, On Leave 7-7, Plaxtol 7-6.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Trade Mark 9-0, Mandil 9-0, Mikado 8-11, Summerton 8-11, Dublin 8-9, Latiff 7-12, Karam 7-11, March Along 7-11, Taj 7-10, Desert Flower 7-10, Arthur 7-9, Honeysuckle 6-9.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Bahadorjung 9-10, Napoleon 9-10, Trafalgar 9-7, Limerick 9-3, Orator 9-3, Cummer 9-3, Towfik 9-3, Zohal 9-1, Marquis 9-0, Triumph 9-0, Balance 8-13, Black Prince 8-13, Shanavaz 8-13, Careless 8-11, Muslat 8-11, Arabian Gold 8-11, Wincher 8-8, Grey Rosette 8-8, Laffy 8-0.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Kingcraft 9-10, Sirtib 9-7, Wadi 9-7, Shah 9-3, Black Guinea 9-3, Sannayet 9-3, Gulmarg 9-0, Hoojaz 9-0, Truelove 8-13, Jerwan 8-13, Sir Jamal 8-13, Last Day 8-13, Khayum 8-11, Coroner 8-11, Buchefalos 8-7, Roumania 8-7, Yellow Silk 8-6, Salute 8-4, Champion 8-0.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

ACCEPTANCES FOR FIRST DAY —SECOND MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The following are the acceptances for the Calcutta Monsoon, Second Meeting, First Day, Saturday, the 26th August.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Bluster 9-9, P P C., 9-3, Aldford Hall 9-1, Sans Merci 8-0, Guileless 8-0, Avon 7-10, Aldford Hall 7-8, Wardenstown 7-0, Castle Florin 7-0.

THE CHARNOCK PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance about 6 furlongs.

Patsy 9-2, Ulster Maid 8-13, Torchlight 8-4, No Ball 8-3, Volage Pet 8-2, Sick The Lot 8-2, Vadie 8-0, Sir Isaac 7-8.

THE AMATEUR HARDE RACE. Distance 1½ miles over 7 flights.

Well Over 11-10, Pommeryaare, Lough Corrib 10-13, Joyship 10-8, Whippoowill 10-8, Ready Cash 10-2, Leading Girl 10-0, Salvoe 9-7.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Little Tag, 9-10, P. M. 9-9, Cloak 8-7, Scueers 9-5, Para Bay 9-0, Laddy Letty 8-3, Bruslee 8-13, Loach Corrib 8-13, Advisor 8-9, High Life 8-5, Paganini, 8-2, Galoshe 7-11, Scarlet Berrill 7-10, B. Sharp 7-5, Redstreak 7-0, Warrenstown 7-0, Belle Etoole 7-0,

THE CHARNOCK PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Lady Myra 9-10, Wity Scout 8-9, Tete Montee 8-9, Double Win 8-2, Glassington 8-1, Too Tired 8-1, King of Bess 8-1, Domon 7-11, Chauntress 7-7.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winning Way 9-6, Mercury 9-6, Ethelwynne 9-1, Thumerstone 8-11, Roidock 8-0, Golden Memory 8-8, Little Life 8-8, Pommery 8-6, Sunny Time 8-4, Roxa 8-3, Easter Holiday 7-12, Arrowvia 7-9.

BOATING ACCIDENT AT SARAN.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

(Associated Press.)

SARAN (Bihar), Aug. 24.

A boating disaster is reported from Baikuntpore in Saran district involving a loss of over fifty lives on the 21st August A festival was arranged locally to celebrate Thakur Chatihar and to welcome a Sadhu. The programme included trip on the river Gandak. The party continued without any incident for two hours when the boat struck a sand bank and overturned. Owing to the current and wind being strong the boat appears to have righted itself but overturned again. The death roll includes the Sub-Inspector of police and three constables of Baikuntpur Police Station, three zamindars and eighteen children. So far as at present ascertained no blame attaches to any one. The disaster was a pure accident. Steps are being taken to relieve the distress of affected families and to reward the man who did good work in saving life.

WAZIRISTAN.

ROADS BREACHED BY HEAVY RAINS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

A communique on the situation in Waziristan during the last few days states that during the night of the 20th and 21st instant there was a very heavy spate in the Inzar and Takhi Zam which probably equalled last year's records. Crossings at Kotkai and Jandola were completely obliterated and the road made impossible for all traffic. The work of restoration cannot be commenced until water recedes. The road from Tank to Manzai via Ehaisan Kach was impossible on the 21st instant although the main road from Tank to Manzai via Kaur was under water. No damage was done to the road between Sora Rogha and Kotkai. On the 20th and 21st heavy rain breached the Kalabagh Railway in eight places between Lakhi Marwat and Tank and all traffic on this section was held up. The Railway Company estimated that repairs could be effected within 28 hours.

MRS. BESANT'S FAITH RUDELY SHAKEN.

"MEMORY OF PREMIER'S STATEMENT CANNOT BE EFFACED."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

At a meeting of the Political Section of 1921 Club on the motion of Dr. Besant the following resolution was unanimously passed:—That this metting of the Political Section of 1921 Club expresses its regret that the Secretary of State for India has not had the courtesy to reply to the cable addressed to him on the subject of Mr. Lloyd George's speech on I. C. S. in the House of Commons. It feels that the explanation given by the Viceroy on the authority of the Premier cannot efface the memory of the statement made which has been taken both in India and in England as a distinct affirmation of the permanence of British element in the I. C. S. and perpetual trusteeship of British relegating India to the position of a perpetual ward; nor has the threat to tamper with the electorates been withdrawn. Under these circumstances the meeting reaffirms its previous resolution and while thanking the Viceroy for the expression of his own views, it regrets its inability to change the position is has taken upon to accept the laboured explanation forced upon him.

ONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Montagu's weekly report says:—"The Silver market was mainly occupied by speculative business. Native operators on the China exchange continued to swing to and fro, now as buyers, now as sellers of the sterthe whole of Europe which would result from America, bear covering and otherwise. India has been working on a small scale both ways and the Continent has been a free seller. Notwithstanding the unpromising outlook, strong speculative influences at work, render it unwise to be dogmatic regarding the future, though the power of speculators to maintain prices in the long run is limited."

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

R. G. A. (2) BEAT BENGAL UNITED (0)

Further play in connection with the Rovers Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground. The participants in the day's match were the Royal Garrison Artillery and Bengal United teams. The match promised to be a poor display and consequently the attendance was very poor, both in the galleries and in the free areas. The Gunners had a much stronger team and as everybody expected they won the match with a score of two goals to nil in their favour.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. The day was free from rain and the ground was in fairly good condition. The R. G. A. set a smart face from the beginning and their nimble forwards soon began to worry the Bengal United backs with their unwelcome but insistent attentions. Gupta and J. Roy found the R. G. A. pack a pretty handful to deal with, but it was not before they had effected some splendid clearances and non-plussed the opposing forwards, that Morgan, the centre forward of the Gunners succeeded in finding the net with a rasping shot which completely defeated the Bengal custodian. The play was yet only few minutes old and the R. G. A. forwards elated with their initial success thought of increasing the lead and played a strenuous game. Bhattacharjee, however proved a tower of strength to his side and kept the attackers at a safe distance. Before lemon time was announced Morgan and Baker twice got past the defence and put in two good shots both of which were saved by Sen with admirable presence of mind.

The re-start saw the R. G. A. pack still keen on the scent and the leather keenliedly gravitating towards the Bengal goal area. Gupta and Roi again had a gruelling time, but they stood the test well The military men however were not to be denied and midway through the first half their persistent attacks resulted in Morgan bagging a second goal. This however closed the scoring for the day. For the rest of the game though the Gunners played a superb attacking game, the Bengal defence line were able to keep their charge inviolate and when the closing whistle was sounded no more alterations to the existing score had to be recorded.

The Bengal players were of course at a disadvantage in having to play unshod, the more so as they were pitted against men of much heavier build. The weakness of the team, however, lies in the fact that their forward line was very feeble and was not able to seriously tax the attention the defence line of their opponents. The best defence tactics consist in resolutely attacking and thus creating timely diversion and the inability of the Bengal players to do this accounts in large measure for their defeat. The score at the end stood thus:—

R. G. A. ..... 2 Goals.
BENGAL UNITED ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

R. G. A.:—Goal: Rankins; Full-backs: Kennett and Tyler, Half-backs: Grant, Bond and Flynn; Forwards: Fagan, Saxon, Morgan, Barker and Reaney.

Bengal United:—Goal: Sen; Full-backs: Gupta and J. Roi; Half-backs: Borua, Bhattacharjee and Dey; Forwards: Jotin Roy, Choudhari, Bose, Banerji and Das.

Referee: Lieut. Inwood.

TO-DAYS' GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Durham Light Infantry.

POONA INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORTS.

A meeting of the Committee of the Representatives of the Poona Colleges took place last last week under the chairmanship of the Hon. Prof. V. G. Kale, to organize Inter-Collegiate Sports this year. The Tournaments will take place in the 1st week of September and the prize distribution ceremony on the 10th September 1922. His Excellency the Governor has presented a cup for an event in these tournaments and he distributed prizes last year. The details of this year's tournaments will be published later.

WEST-END CINEMA.

In a Universal Special Attraction, presented this week at this theatre, Gladys Walton contributes another girlish characterization to the screen. As Rosie Cooper, "The Wise Kid," Miss Walton has plenty of opportunity for subtle humor in the mannerisms and natural actions of a girl of tender years and hard experience.

"The Wise Kid's ability at picking "regular fellows" with one glance over the top of her coin sanctorum is a phenomenon of girlhood interesting to watch. Not the ordinary kind of girlhood, understand but the kind apt to be observed cashiering in a cheap restaurant. Rather sophisticated, but not half so wise it thinks it is. Miss Walton is supported by David Butler and a strong cast.

BALWANT SANGEET CO.

The Balwant Sangeet Company, which has opened an off-season at the Bombay Theatre, introduced an innovation in the time of the performance two Sundays ago. They commence at 8-30 a.m. and finish just before noon and the representation thus becomes a real matinee. The word is derived from the French word matin: morning, and why it should be applied to a performance given at 6 p.m. by English companies is known only to themselves. However, as to the Sunday morning performances of the Balwant Company, they have staged a play which is no play at all, but a might-have-been, had the Great Reaper not snatched away the playwright before he had time to finish it. It is from the talented pen of that master craftsman—Rama Ganesh Gadkari, and such incomplete and detached pieces as they are, they keep the house spell-bound throughout. "Rajasanvasa" for that is the name of the play, is founded on the reign of Sambhaji, son and successor of the Great Shivaji, and a climax is reached in the last scene, which is beyond description. The company has been drawing fairly good houses in spite of the innovation in time and those who understand Marathi and who can appreciate it, should not miss the performance.

MAHAR BATTALION.

At a public meeting of Mahars of Poona, held under the presidentship of Mr. S. J. Kamble, President of Somvounshiya Mahar Samaj, Poona, a resolution was passed to the effect that in the recent War Government being sure of the unflinching loyalty of the Mahars had raised the Mahar Battalion No. III, that the Mahars now hear that Government intends to reduce this Battalion and that if this be true, it is the earnest prayer of the Mahars that in consideration of their past valuable services Government may be pleased to give up this intention.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday August 26, 1922.

THE VENICE CONFERENCE.

The British Note to France on the subject of the Near East Conference leaves no room for doubt about the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George's Government towards Turkey. The pro-Greek British *intransigeants* obviously do not seem to desire a just settlement, based on the rights of Nationalities and on their own solemn pledges to the Muslim subjects of the Empire. The insistence of British statesmen that the Paris proposals of March last alone should be adopted as the basis of *pourparlers* and that negotiations on other lines should not be permitted justifies the view that the present British Government does not honestly wish for a peace, just and satisfactory to Turkey. It has been urged by the British Government "that the Conference should not be preceded or accompanied by the evacuation of Asia Minor" by the Greeks,—an attitude that effectively damns the whole conference. The question then is: Is Mr. Lloyd George anxious to secure some ostensible excuse for playing the Greek game in Constantinople? As matters stand, he cannot very well turn over Constantinople to the Greeks. If, on the other hand, it can be shown to an ignorant world that the Greeks are really very reasonable people—and only the Turkish Nationalists are the obstacle to peace—a pro-Greek peace—it might furnish Mr. Lloyd George and his Government a convenient pretext for allowing the Greeks to walk into Constantinople. Though the Kemalist attitude towards the Paris proposals is well known, Mr. Lloyd George's Government—pro-Greek to the core—affects indifference to the just claim of the Angora Government that before there can be peace in Asia Minor, the Greeks must evacuate Asia Minor, where they have absolutely no right to be except by the connivance—active and passive—of the British Government. On no other condition will Angora agree to cry a halt to their military preparations. Mr. Lloyd George is simply overdoing his part by rubbing it in to Angora, and we shall not be surprised if the whole thing recoils on his own head. He is engaged in a dangerous game—a very dangerous game indeed for the interests of the British Empire, but he will not succeed in his aim of forcing Turkey—beaten as she may be—to her knees before her unscrupulous enemy—Greece.

If the conference at Venice fails—as it must if the other Allies, France especially, kow-tow to Britain—an aweful responsibility will rest on Mr. Lloyd George's head for the ocean of blood into which the Near East must inevitably be plunged again. Only the French attitude affords a ray of hope that a sincere desire to usher peace might dominate the deliberations at Venice, and that the wicked ambitions of the Greeks be given a well-deserved quietus. The declaration of the French Government that it has no credits for the appointment of an Enquiry Commission into the alleged Turkish atrocities, following so closely on the report of the Poincare-Townshend interview in Paris, is presumably a diplomatic way of saying to Mr. Lloyd George: "You may cry yourself hoarse over the alleged Turkish atrocities, we do not believe a word of it. For all we care to know, the Greeks have behaved like the most infamous blackguards who have ever infested any part of the globe and we shall not countenance a gang of outlaws like them in bullying Turkey." What attitude Italy will adopt is somewhat uncertain. The Facta Government has already enough to do at home, what with the Fascisti and the Communists te ng up each other and reducing Italy into a veritable cockpit. It is not likely that a Government already so pre-occupied will willingly endorse any proposal that will involve Italy in financial or military commitments. Thus Britain will in the end be left alone with the rotten egg, which the Greek cause represents, on her hands.

The British tax-payer is already restive under the burden of taxation and it is more than doubtful if he will enthuse over Mr. Lloyd George's backing of the treacherous "Tino" and his ambitions in the East. Indian Muslims can be none too confident about the British tax-payer compelling his Government to cease from playing further into the hands of the Greeks. They must be prepared for all eventualities. The end of the Venice Conference may mean the hastening of peace or the fresh declaration of a "Christian" vendetta against the Turks. In the latter eventuality—which God forbid—it becomes the duty of Muslims to exert their every nerve to help their Turkish brethren to carry on their brave fight against their enemies and vindicate the honor of Islam.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

The general body of tenants in Bombay have read with no little misgiving and consternation the contents of the Bill which the Government intend to introduce in the local Legislative Council to secure a modification of the Rent Acts. Even a cursory glance, through the text of the measure, will show that it is entirely one-sided, being calculated to benefit the landlord and containing no safeguards against the oppression of the tenants at the hands of the landlords. In the face of the outcry that daily arises from the tenant class regarding the petty persecutions to which they are subjected by a large majority of the landlords and the proved cases of shameless rapacity on the part of the latter, it is amazing that Government, who enacted the Rent Acts primarily in the interests of the poor and middle classes, should now seek to throw them to the tender mercies of the capitalistic interests. Government propose to enhance the percentage of legally justifiable increase in rent from 10 to 33 1/3. This increase is to be allowed to the landlords because it is stated the "prices" have risen. But prices of what? Not certainly of building materials, which have gone down considerably since the Act came into operation. While the official statistical bureau keeps on dinning into our ears that prices are steadily going down, it is curious that, with a view to bolster up the landlords' claims, we should be told that prices have risen! In any case, how does the so-called increase in prices affect the issue in the case of the old buildings? Government must be well aware of the fact that the vast majority of the landlords have refused to carry out any repairs to their old buildings, in spite of the fact that the increase of 10 per cent. over the 1916 rent was allowed to them on the express understanding that such increase would cover the cost of necessary repairs of these buildings. Yet, in the amending Bill no provision has been made to compel the landlords to carry out their obligations as regards repairs. There is an express provision in the English Rent Act, making it obligatory on the landlord to carry out necessary repairs before demanding increased rent. The legal advisers of the local Government cannot be oblivious of the salutory provision in the English Act. Why then did the Government not incorporate a similar provision in the Bill? Is this the solicitude they are evincing for the poor and middle classes? Let all fair protection be extended to the landlords and let their legitimate claims be allowed, but the tenant class also have as much claim to protection as the capitalist class. When the Bill comes up before the Council, either the Government themselves or some public-spirited Councillors must press for the incorporation of a provision on the lines of the English legislation.

As regards the increase of rent proposed to be allowed to the landlords, the latter have made no case at all for any increase in the case of old buildings. If any increase is deemed necessary, at the most we think 15 per cent., in place of 10 per cent. at present allowed, would be quite fair considering all the circumstances. The 33 1/3 per cent., which the Bill recommends, would be monstrous and would entail great hardship on the poorer class of tenants. We hope the majority of the Councillors would set their face against such an iniquitous proposal. Again, as regards the period of operation of the amended Act, the proposed limit, that is, 31st August 1924, is highly objectionable. The Government of Bombay resorted to legislation in order to alleviate the sufferings of the poor in respect of housing accommodation and the public were distinctly given to understand that till the housing programmes of the City Improvement Trust and other bodies were in fair way of completion, the legislation would not be disturbed. Can the newly-organised Development Department and the Trust claim that they have relieved the tension with regard to the scarcity of housing accommodation in Bombay? Will the tension be on the fair way to removal by Aug. 1924? It will assuredly not be. Is it fair, then, to withdraw the protection of the Rent Act after August 1924? The operation of the Act must be extended by at least five more years, if not longer.

Notes of the Day

India and Manchester.

We have already referred to the declaration made on behalf of the textile workers of Lancashire regarding self-government in India and peace with Turkey. The workers of Lancashire have evidently felt the economic pressure of the Indian boycott inadequate and incomplete though it is. Another resolution passed by the Conference of Lancashire workers urges the reconsideration of the Indian import duties on Lancashire cotton goods "on the ground that they are prejudicial to the Indian workers as well as to the Lancashire industry." The argument is an old familiar one. The lot of the Indian workers is, indeed, not an enviable one and it is true the Indian millowner is selfish enough to exploit the need of the poor consumer. But the remedy for this is not that Lancashire goods should be dumped on the Indian market, but that Indian people should produce their own cloth, and through their own Government effectively control the bloated profits of the millowners. Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., moving the resolution, was on firmer ground when he expressed the opinion "that the Government of India Act ought to be tremendously extended so that the Indians should be able to manage their own country instead of their representation being confined to a very small section of the people which was not particularly interested in the condition of the manual workers." The only "extension" of the Government of India Act that will satisfy India will be that which will secure Swaraj for India in which her people, including the workers, will come to their own.

Rank Insubordination.

"The Morning Post," with its usual solicitude for the British officials in India, has tried to raise the bogey of "Demoralisation in India." It is not surprising that the "Post" should make this an occasion for improving its advocacy of the Indian Civilians some of whom, even, on its own admission, are guilty of "rank insubordination." Such conduct, instead of being lightly treated, ought to be sternly put down. It appears that "the Association of Civil Servants in the Central Provinces", has, in utter defiance of the Provincial and Indian Governments, addressed the Secretary of State,—a proceeding which even the "Post" admits to be "truly extraordinary". But we are complacently assured that it "is justified by the desperate position of affairs." The members, who are guilty of such rank insubordination, deserve to be promptly cashiered. But with Lord Peel at the India Office, the treatment that may be meted out to these Civilians would be different. The "Post", of course, falls foul of Lord Reading for purchasing his own peace at the expense of Mr. Lloyd George. We wonder, however, if he has succeeded in doing so. As to the action of the C. P. Civilians, it were time the Government let the Civilians know that such insubordination and disrespect of law and authority would under no circumstances be condoned. It is monstrous that a small clique of officials should assume the role of arbiters of India's destiny. The Civilians must be given to understand once for all that the era in which "their every word was a command, every sentence a decree" is long past recall, and that if they cannot reconcile themselves to a new era in which the command and the decree emanate from some other authority, they must determine their stay in India, and find a more congenial soil for the exercise of their talents. So far as India is concerned, she will not feel sorry in the least and would on the other hand be glad to have unfettered freedom to manage her household according to her own convenience.

Chinese Reconstruction.

The statement issued by Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, the leader of the Chinese revolution, about the termination of the war between the North and the South makes interesting reading. The internecine war, which for seven years has kept the Chinese people divided, has benefitted none but outsiders. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen's declaration, we hope, is the result of the light that has dawned on him that without unity among themselves, the Chinese—for a matter of that any other people—can never hope to set their house in order and prevent foreign exploitation. Having realised this great truth, the people of China should cheerfully shoulder the task of reconstruction at the point where it was interrupted seven years ago.

Tilak Bust.

The Lokmanya was one of the founders of the Deccan Education Society of Poona. So, after his death, when the whole country was thinking of raising a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of one, every moment of whose waking life was spent in working for the political salvation of his people, the students of the Fergusson College, which is conducted by the Deccan Education Society, resolved to raise funds to enable them to place a bust of the late leader in a prominent position in the College premises. As a result of the strenuous efforts of the students, who acted as volunteers, a sum of over Rs. 5,000 was collected. The College authorities, it is reported, gave the Executive Committee of the Fund to understand that the bust would be placed in a conspicuous position in the College compound. The Fergusson College authorities have now notified that the bust will be placed in a dusty corner of the College building known as the library room. The students are fully justified in protesting against this ungracious decision of the College authorities. The unveiling ceremony is to take place to-morrow and it behoves the authorities concerned to respect the wishes of the students as well as the public. In a dignified appeal to the College authorities, the past students of the Fergusson College, studying in Bombay, have made it abundantly clear that they will demand back the bust from the authorities to be placed at a prominent place if the latter persist in their deplorable determination of assigning to it an inconspicuous position. We hope good sense will yet prevail with the College authorities and that they will so conduct themselves as to obviate any necessity for such demand.

Ganesh Savarkar.

The latest reports which we have received concerning the health of Ganesh Savarkar do not reflect credit on the Government of Bombay. Especially in view of Sir George Lloyd's recent declaration about his attitude towards political prisoners, we had expected that action would be taken at once in the matter and at least some reparation made to one who has been deeply wronged. What time the Government of Bombay are incubating a policy, the condition of Ganesh is getting worse. The malady to which Ganesh has fallen a victim is not one that could be regarded lightly. The jail atmosphere, whatever the medical treatment, which at best is bound to prove halting and perfunctory, will only aggravate it further. We do not think even Sir George Lloyd can claim to carry "the sober opinion of the Presidency" with him in this case. How long will Government refuse to respect the dictates of justice and humanity? Perhaps, the ever-obliging Director of Information will have something to say on a matter which has excited the interests of all India.

Vernaculars in the Corporation.

Mr. J. M. Mehta's proposition brought forward at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation, permitting members to speak in the vernaculars, was a useful one and will have to be adopted in the near future, whatever the present members think of it. When the new Corporation is elected, there can be no doubt a number of members will come in who will be unable to speak in any language but their own and it is surely not proposed to shut their mouths for ever because they cannot use the English language! Until a few years ago only English was used at most of the meetings held in Bombay. But, with the advance of nationalism, people have begun to take a great deal of pride in their vernaculars. Often four or five languages are used at one and the same meeting, e.g., English, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu of a high flown sort. In the Council, there are several speakers who speak in the vernaculars. While the English-speaking members cannot very easily follow some of the vernaculars, there are members, on the other hand, who do not know any language but their own. The time is not distant when doubtless a combination of Hindi and Urdu will become the *lingua franca* of India. In the meantime, we cannot agree with Mr. J. B. Petit that the proposition was intended to give effect to ultra-nationalistic ideals and that the ideal was being carried too far. Indians have been neglecting their precious heritage for too long a time and they cannot afford to do so any longer. The gibes of Mr. Petit will not deter them from doing their duty. His remarks that the experiment of speaking in the vernaculars in the Legislative Council has been a failure, is a measure of the neglect of the vernaculars so far. The real credit for the vogue of vernaculars is due to Mahatma Gandhi, who, in face of much opposition and ridicule, has always persisted in using the vernaculars in his public speeches.

Assam And Its New Era.

The wail of Assam reaches the outside world but rarely. The fact proves to some extent that Sir William Marris, who came to public notice first in connection with the Curtis-Meston conspiracy of 1916, has been more successful in governing "natives" than any of his bureaucratic confreres, and has put in the background the arch-angel of bureaucratism in Burma. It is no wonder that he should have proved just the man after the hearts of the planters. Of course, the planters, who are in Assam to oblige the Assamese, cannot bear the idea that outside agitators should disturb the earthly paradise they have established for themselves. Obviously, the favourite method among them to prevent the inroads of the Non-Cooperation agitators into the Province, is to harass the people who "harbour" the dangerous "revolutionaries," without paying adequate regard to the mental feelings of such disinterested friends of the Assamese as the tea-planters. The search of Moulvi Nurulhaque's house at Gauhati has apparently been necessitated by the convenience of the planters, for did not the Moulvi take to the bosom of his family Mr. Hayat and some other members of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee?

HOW TO PREVENT COLLAPSE?

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN GERMANY.

FAILURES OF BANKS AND BROKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Berlin.—The reparations negotiations are continuing and hitherto no progress has been made. The course was in panic all day, the foreign currencies advancing hundreds of points every hour until the holders declined to sell. The newspapers confirm the reports of many failures chiefly small banks and brokers. The Post Office has ceased to issue foreign money orders.

The Trade Union deputation called on the Chancellor and urged energetic measures to prevent the collapse of the whole economic life of the country.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Paris.—Telegrams from Berlin depict most serious situation as regards reparations and state that Germany has merely offered to deposit in Rhineland fifty million gold marks as guarantee in case of default in the German deliveries in kind.

(LATER.)

END OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Berlin.—The reparations negotiations have ended and it is reported they

Berlin.(later)—The reparations negotiations have ended and it is reported they have resulted in a plan which must be referred to the Reparations Commission.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC CRISIS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The seriousness of the situation is indicated by the panic in Berlin and the further sensational collapse of the mark, the feared failure of the reparations negotiations coupled with the Austrian crisis. These factors are the subject of grave articles in morning papers and also seems the most probable cause of Mr. Lloyd George's sudden interruption of his holiday in order to return to London to-day. The papers dwell upon the serious consequences for whole of Europe which would result from the economic collapse of Germany and the possible social disorders which would be entailed.

FEAR OF THE "TIMES."

The "Times" is evidently fearful that M. Poincare feels now unable to retreat from the uncompromising policy to precipitate a catastrophe by some drastic action and plainly tells him he has blundered. The paper urges France to refrain from any such action and the British Government to seek promptly an agreement with France upon terms which Germany can fairly be made to accept.

AUSTRIA'S D FFICULTIES.

SUPPORT OF NEIGHBOURS ESSENTIAL

LONDON, August 24.

Berlin.—A semi-official statement says Seipel's conversations with the German Government have resulted in a complete understanding that Austria, pending settlement of the credit question, should endeavour to overcome her difficulties by economic measures in which she will need the support of her neighbours.

The German representatives manifested their readiness to help as far as possible.

A CONFERENCE AT VERONA.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Rome.—Seipel and Sgr. Schanzer have arrived at Verona to confer with regard to the situation in Austria.

According to the "Tribuna," the Italian standpoint is to act in concert with the Allies so that Austria shall preserve her independence, political autonomy, and freedom and to respect rigorously the existing treaties while making every financial and economic effort to guard Austria from a catastropre which might compromise peace of the whole of Central Europe.

The "Observatore Romano", on the contrary, urges definite intervention and declares that purely economic and financial measures will merely bring about an illusory truce.

BRITAIN'S LIABILITY TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Washington.—A further contribution to the war debts controversy has been made by Mr. Mellow, Secretary of Treasury, stating that suggestion that Britain's liability to America had been incurred on behalf of the other Allies is evidently based on misapprehension. Mr. Mellow declares that on the contrary the United States has not required any Government to give obligation for advances made to cover purchases by other Government. Thus advances to Britain were to cover her own purchases.

MR. MILLER RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

Mr. Miller, the Labour Leader and founder of the N. W. Railway Union, was released from Lahore Central Jail to-day after the expiry of his sentence of four months' imprisonment.

Captain N. M. Bodas, I.M.S., has resigned his commission in the I.M.S. after serving for six years and a half. He is proceeding next week to England to study for the Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrology at Cambridge.

TRAGIC COINCIDENCE

COLLINS KILLED ON MARRIAGE DAY.

BODY LYING IN STATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 24.

From midnight onwards a vast crowd assembled in the vicinity of the north wall quay Dublin to await the arrival of the steamer "Classic" from Cork bearing the body of Mr. Michael Collins. The ship was berthed in silence at two o'clock in the morning. Amid sorrowful and silent scenes, a plain oak casket was borne through a long avenue of troops standing with bowed heads and reversed arms to a gun-carriage where it rested above an eighteen pounder. The coffin was draped with the Free States colours and the pathetic procession moved through the dark streets to the mournful strains of the Irish pipers to the Saint Vincent's Hospital mortuary.

The procession included the ministers of the Provisional Government, members of the Dail Eireann, General Headquarters Staff, then bare-headed men and women, many crying.

A grim reminder of the presence of the Irregulars in the neighbourhood was afforded by a distant crack of the snipers' firing.

Behind the gun carriage were several people who were in the fatal ambush including one man carrying a Lewis gun across his shoulders which had been effectively used against Mr. Collins' attackers. The rear of the cortege was brought up by an armoured car bristling with rifles which were held at all angles.

MOVING SCENES.

There were moving scenes this afernoon in the chapel of the Saint Vincent's Hospital where the body of Mr. Collins is awaiting removal to the City Hall for lying in state. Relatives and friends were admitted to the chapel. Mr. Collins fiance and sister were among the first.

The lid of the coffin has been removed and a full length figure of Mr. Michael Collins is visible. The body is being embalmed. Mr. Collins lies in his uniform which is splashed with blood from his wound. His hands are clasped on his breast, the fingers entwined in a rosary.

Nuns moved to and fro in the pale light of the altar candles. Many mourners lingered by the coffin and kissed Collins on the foehead. Sir John Lavery stood all the day beside the coffin in front of a canvas, painting historic picture of the dead leader.

It transpires that Collins' marriage was originally fixed for the day on which he was killed but had been postponed owing to the death of Arthur Griffith.

It is reported that a meeting of the Dail Eireann fixed for Saturday has been indefinitely postponed.

FUNERAL ON MONDAY.

The body will lie in the City Hall, and be removed to the Procathedral on Friday. The funeral will take place at Glasnevin on Monday.

MURDERER OF COLLINS.

GLORYING IN THE DEED.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

"I plugged Mickeen" jubilantly boasted the self-styled murderer of Collins according to the latter's brother, John who was arrested by the Irregulars and later released for the purpose of attending Michael's funeral. While *en route* to Cork accompanied by an Irregular officer and the orderlies, the party was held up by a band of rebels one of whom admitted firing a fatal shot and added "Mickeen was not much of a fighter." All the Irregulars gloried at having "done in the traitor Collins" and now want to get Sean Hales, a prominent supporter of the Treaty.

REDUCTION IN WAGES.

1,00,000 RLY. SHOPMEN AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 24.

Over one hundred thousand railway shopmen in Britain are affected by the decision of the Industrial court that the railway companies are not entitled to reduce wages before the first of October, but may negotiate with the unions with regard to varying war bonus twenty-six shillings and six pence.

FLOATION OF NEW COMPANIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

Thirty-nine companies with an aggregate capital of 183 lakhs were registered in July compared with 54 companies with a capital of 267 lakhs in July 1921. Eighteen companies with a capital of 151 lakhs went into liquidation or were finally dissolved in July.

PUNJAB MINISTER'S EDUCATION POLICY.

MAHAMEDAN M. L. C'S RALLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

It is understood that a deputation of leading Muslims of the province is being organised which will make representation to and wait upon the Governor of the Punjab to give an answer to the memorial submitted by Hindu and Sikh members of the local Council against the educational policy Mian Fazli Hussain. The Muslim members of the Legislative Council are being requested to rally together and emphatically repudiate the charges against the Education Minister.

"DRAWING THE BADGER."

ANGORA HOME SECRETARY IN LONDON.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE REFUSES TO RECEIVE HIM!

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

This morning, on behalf of the Anglo-Ottoman Society (among whose officers are Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Rt. Hon. Lord Mowbray, Lt.-Commander Hon. J. M. Kenworthy and others) the Vice-Presidents Capt. E. H. Griffin S. O., and W. John Arnoll, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Field (Secretary) waited upon H. E. Fethy Bey, Angora Home Secretary. The object of their visit was to pay the respects of the Society to this distinguished visitor and to assure him of the unaltered pro-Turkish sentiments of the Society. The Home Secretary of the Turkish Government of Anatolia had come to London, after visiting Paris, and had the hope of interviewing the Foreign Office on the peace question etc. In this hope he was disappointed. A semi-official statement has since been made as to the reasons for refusing a conversation on the Eastern question except in conference with the other Powers. We do not think that those reasons have equally been brought into operation against conversation with Greeks.

Mr. Arthur Field, introducing the deputation, said the Anglo-Ottoman Society desired to express to His Excellency its respects and its unqualified co-operation with the Government and people of Anatolia. The speech of Mr. Lloyd George had been a disappointment to many friends of Turkey, but could not be described as a surprise to those who were closely associated with the influences that now dominated our Cabinet. Lt.-Commander Kenworthy deserved well of the world for "drawing the Badger." Mr. Lloyd George had without any shame repudiated his pledge to "the world," uttered on 5th January 1918. He sought to describe it as an offer to the Turks to come out of the war. The phrasecology of the pledge disproved that. How could the reply of Turkey affect his admission that "the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace are predominantly Turkish in race"? Who would make an offer of peace to the Turkish Government of January 1918 without offering to withdraw the outlawry of the Young Turks threatened with destruction by the declaration of 1916? Imagine an offer of peace which did not repudiate the Arab pact as to Iraq. It was in fact an unconditional pledge to the world, and its terms certainly had their effect, both in India, and in those anti-ministerial circles in Turkey which carried out the Townshend plots and enabled the Armistice to be arranged. The Anglo-Ottoman Society would continue to urge the complete realisation of the pledge of national independence, and respect for the terms and the spirit of the Armistice. Knowing Mr. Lloyd George as they did, they were by no means sure that he would not be found at an early date championing the Turks against the rapacity and exactions of the unreasonable Greeks. It was a pity the seaside season was drawing to a close, for another Conference by the sea might produce another sea-change in their Prime Minister.

H. E. Fethy Bey said that the British Premier's speech on the question of the Turkish peace and of the events of the Great War were not in exact conformity with the facts. Turkey was accused of having changed its politics and rejected the friendship of England; with entering into the War without reason; with rejecting the negotiations in London by repudiating H. E. Bekir Samy Bey; with being intransigeant at the Paris Conference. The facts were that it was the *entente* with Russia which in effect changed the politics of England towards Turkey. From the opening of that war, and even somewhat before, the approaches of Turkey to England were continually repulsed, Angora repudiated not Bekir Samy Bey's negotiation with the British Government, but certain understanding with M. Briand. After the Conference in London the Greeks commenced as offensive against Turkey, that was their reply to the Allied suggestions. At Paris, after expressing their gratitude to the Allies for their good principles and the courtesy of the negotiations, the Turkish representatives were bound to point out that the Paris proposals were contrary to those principles and contrary to the sentiments of friendshipp expressed. As to intransigeance his Excellency's presence in London to see the British Government was a proof of the conciliatory temper of the Angora Government. He regretted this had been met with a refusal to receive him at the Foreign Office. Nevertheless he hoped for the eventual triumph of reason and equity, and meanwhile he was glad to believe that an important section of the British people preserved its old confidence and interest in the people of Turkey. More than that, he had a confident hope that, in better times, they would again be meeting in London to celebrate the success of their cause.

THE STEEL-FRAME.

THE TRUSTEE IN PERPETUATION.

"Whatever their (Indians') success, whether as Parliamentarians or as administrators, *I can see no period* when they can dispense with the *guidance* and assistance of a small nucleus of British Civil Servants and British officials in India. Thus in a population of 315,000,000 they only number 1,200. They are *the steel frame of the whole structure.* I do not care what you build on or to it. If you take that steel frame out the fabric will collapse.

* * * *

I approach this question from the point of view of one who believes in getting Indians to assist us in discharging the very great trust and obligation which we have inherited and which I hope *we shall transmit to our descendants in generations to come.* To discharge this great trust it is *essential* to have the aid of Indian Civil Servants, Indian soldiers, Indian Judges and Indian legislators. But it is *vital* that we should have the continued assistance of British officials.

* * * *

I hope it is thoroughly realised that there is no idea of winding up the British Civil Service and that we consider it not merely an integral part of the system but *as essential to the very life of the system.*

* * * *

There is one institution which we will not cripple, there is one institution which we will not deprive of its *functions* or of its privileges, and that is that institution which built up the British Civil Service." (The italics are not Mr. Lloyd George's.)—Mr. Lloyd George in the Commons.

ENVER PASHA.

DEATH NEWS NOT CONFIRMED.

ADVICE TO KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

The Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee Bombay, writes:—

In reply to our cablegram of 21st. August regarding Enver Pasha's rumoured death, the following cablegram has been received from His Excellency Djelaluddin Arif Bey, Angora representative at Rome:—

"Rome, 24th Aug. 1922.

"News Enver not confirmed.

DJELALUDDIN."

A CONTRADICTORY REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

It is stated that reliable advices from Bokhara confirm the news of the death of Enver Pasha who fell in action as described previously.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

TAMIL NUDU ELECTS MR. DAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

A message from Erode says that Mr. C. R. Das has been elected by an overwhelming majority for the presidentship of the ensuing Congress by the general body of the Tamil Nudu Congress Committee.

Very heavy rainfall continues in Simla which has now recorded 14½ inches above the average, since 1st June. (A. P.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

ENQUIRY INTO THEIR TREATMENT.

"NO USEFUL PURPOSE" WOULD BE SERVED

AMAZING ATTITUDE OF BEHAR GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, Aug. 24.

At the Bihar and Orissa Council to-day Maulavi Hafiz Narul Haqe moved that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to enquire into the complaints of politicad prisoners in different jails. To this resolution Babu Devaki Prasad Sinha added an amendment that special rules be made for determining what prisoners should be classed as political prisoners and what concessions should be granted to them.

Mr. Hallet, replying on behalf of Government said no useful purpose would be served by an enquiry, as from the enquiries made by Government it was found that complaints of political prisoners were baseless and gave instances in support of his statement. He said that political prisoners broke the jail rules, instigating other inmates to do the same who were punished according to jail rules in the interests of discipline.

Rai Bahadur Purnepadu Narayan Sinha warned Government that the spirit of bitterness endangered by the treatment of political prisoners would constitute a grave danger. As in Europe, he thought, political prisoners should be placed in a special jail and accorded special treatment.

Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath said last year this question of treatment was so satisfactorily settled that all other provinces of India wanted to imitate Behar but a change had come recently. He thought that political prisoners could be better managed in jail with tact and sympathy.

"GANDHIJI-KI-JAI."

Babu Nershu Narayan Sinha emphasised the necessity of laying down definite rules for the classification of prisoners as political. At present it depended on the will of the trying magistrate. Sir Banatwala, Inspector General of Prisons said the influence of a special class of prisons had been very bad on ordinary prisoners. Pdisoners in Motihari Jail shouted "Gandhiji-ki Jai" and people outside in the streets responded. In Bakar Jail prisoners refused to be locked up at night. He had met these prisoners and tried to explain matters. A prisoner having been released from jail could not be expected to speak the whole truth. No vindictive spirit was shown by any jail authority. He would gladly enquire into any instance to the contrary.

Hon. McPherson said the policy of Government had been liberal and reasonable. When Government agreed to mete out special treatment to political prisoners, they were thinking of respectable men who might be sent to jail but there was a large number of low class people who joined Non-cooperation for personal gain. It was not possible to treat these in the same way as respectable men. Orders of the Government of India incorporating the united wishes of the whole of India was awaited, pending which the proposed commission would achieve nothing. The resolution was lost by 20 to 27 votes.

TURKS ATTACK GREEKS.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Paris.—A message from Angora says that a Turkish column has attacked the Greeks and destroyed rails in the Meander sector connecting the eastern front of Asia, Minor with Smyrna. The Turks claim to have inflicted heavy losses.

VENICE CONFERENCE.

FRENCH NOTE ACCEPTS BRITISH SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Paris.—There is reason to believe that the French note relative to the Venice, Conference accepts practically the whole of the British suggestions leaving only the unimportant points for settlement. It is understood, however the Government adheres to the opinion that if the general conditions of peace laid down by the Allies in March be accepted, a complete evacuation of Asia Minor must precede their effective adoption.

U. S. AND "ATROCITIES" ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

It is stated that the United States has notified its readiness to provide its quota of a thousand sterling towards the cost of the proposed enquiry into Greek and the Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor.

Official and Personal.

Death has occurred at Bharatpur of Maji Sahiba, Dowager Maharani of Bharatpur and mother of the present Chief.

Colonel C. Kaye has arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Friday eleven resolutions were moved urging for the provision of an extensive system of water supply in the province Hon. Sir Surendranath Banerjee accepted two resolutions, the first to consider the question of sinking tube wells and renovating, restoring and re-excavating tanks by giving loans and making grants to local bodies and the second to allot two lakhs to the district boards for supply of drinking water. Other resolutions were negatived.

I. C. S. DEBATE.

COL. WEDGWOOD ON PREMIER'S SPEECH.

"A MOST UNFORTUNATE THREAT."

We print below the text of Colonel Wedgwood's speech:—

I wonder what evil genius inspired the Prime Minister with the necessity to make this speech to-day. There is no doubt that this is a new declaration as regards India, a declaration which he will find it difficult indeed to square with the declaration of August, 1917. He has said—and I did not take very much objection to it—that we will never relinquish our responsibility for India. He is quite right. Neither States nor individuals can ever relinquish their responsibility for what they say or do, but what did he mean? Did he mean a change of policy? Is it his view still that our duty as regards India is to see that country safe on the lines of Dominion Home Rule? Does he wish to see that country self-governing; even as Canada or Australia are self-governing? That was the declaration of 1917. Not immediately, but as soon as it could safely be done, that was to be the goal. Is that relinquishing our responsibility or not? What is the use of framing a formula such as that? The people of India reading this speech tomorrow will want to know what the right hon. gentlemen means. Perorations are all very well, but in this last peroration of his he said—and I think it is in the memory of all the House—that there was one institution which should never be deprived either of its powers or its functions, and that was the Indian Civil Service. Is that the doctrine of the Government, or is ultimately self-government the doctrine of the Government? How are you going to combine the two? On which horse are you riding? He said that no Government that ever follows his Government will ever dare to relinquish our responsibility for India. No, we shall not, but our responsibility for India seems to be rather different from his.

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY IN INDIA.

Our responsibility for India consists in assisting the formation of democratic self-government in India. All our dealings with India will be to bring that day about when India can safely be given democratic Home Rule, and I am afraid that under Home Rule, even as Australia is under Home Rule, you cannot possibly aver that the present Civil Service in India, who have done their work excellently—I will not be behind anyone else in this House in giving my tribute to the civil servants in India—but how is it possible for that Civil Service, when once there is Dominion Home Rule, in India, to be able to carry on without a change of functions and without a change of powers? It is notorious that one of the difficulties that the Civil Service have to face at the present time is that already, under the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, under diarchy itself, their powers and their functions are no longer what they were, and their difficulty is that whereas before those reforms they were the masters of India, now insensibly they are bound to become the servants of the new Governments, the new Parliaments new Councils of India, and when the Assembly has complete self-government, then it is inevitable that the whole status of the Civil Service in India must change, and the civil servants in that country will be, even as the civil servants in this country the servants of the Government and not the masters of the country. That is a change which is inevitable as self-government progresses, and the British officials in India—the best of them—realise that they are doing their finest service to their Mother Country when they assist forward the process of their own extinction. They know quite well—the best of them—that the best service they can render is to make the transition easy and not difficult, a transition which must inevitably dethrone them from their power.

DECLARATION OF 1917.

Besides obscuring, at any rate, if he did not eclipse, the famous declaration of August, 1917, the right hon. gentleman went on—I do not know why—to offer threats of withdrawal of the diarchy reforms. He pointed out to the House that it was an experiment. It was an experiment, an experiment from which there can be no possible going back under any circumstances. He pointed out to the House the danger that he saw—and that every person interested in Indian questions has seen all along—the danger that Non-Cooperation might cease and that the Non-Cooperators might go on to the Councils. I hope they will go on to the Councils. To my mind, there has been no more lamentable blunder made by the Indian people than the refusal, under the leadership of Gandhi, to go on to the Councils. We want them on the Councils. I wanted them there all along and now we are told, almost with regret, that Non-Cooperation has collapsed and that the Indians show signs—

The Prime Minister: With regret?

Colonel Wedgwood: Almost with regret.

The Prime Minister "indicated dissent."

Colonel Wedgwood: I am very glad it was not. We are told that Non-Cooperation has collapsed and that at the next election, taking place in 1924, the Non-Cooperators will as I hope they will go on to the Councils and on to the Assembly, and we are told that it will be a sign of failure if, when these Non-Cooperators go on to the Councils, they conduct themselves in an obstructive manner and do not cooperate with the Government, as, indeed, the various parties in the Coalition party cooperate with the Government here. That is entirely contrary to our ideas, on this side, of what is wanted. We want them to go on to the Councils and the Assembly, not to form part of the Government, but to form part of the Opposition to the Government until they can become the Government themselves. That is the ordinary constitutional development. That is what

(Continued on page 12.)

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

THREE MOTIONS OF PROTEST.

AGENDA FOR INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

A protest against the Prime Minister's speech on the I. C. S. debate will be discussed in the Council of State on the 6th September which is the earlier day in the coming session, after the opening of the Central Legislature by the Viceory on the 5th September. Of the four resolutions which are to be set down for discussion on the 6th as a result of the ballot held yesterday, three refer to the Premier's speech in almost the same strain and stand in the name of Messrs. Sethna, Kale and Sir M. Dadabhoy but as Mr. Sethna has got priority, his resolution will have the first chance of discussion. The terms of his motion are:

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to communicate through the Secretary of State to the British Cabinet and the Prime Minister the expression of its considered opinion regarding the speech made by the latter in the recent debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Civil Service, that the Council feels very apprehensive and is greatly alarmed at the views expressed by the Premier regarding the recent constitutional reforms introduced in India and the permanent maintenance of the British element in the Indian Civil Service in as much as they violate the principles and policy laid down in the pronouncement of August 20th 1917, as embodied in the Government of India Act and solemly reaffirmed by His Majesty the King-Emperor in his proclamation issued in December 1919 and are besides calculated to revive the Non-co-operation movement and to aggravate in general the serious political situation in this country.

HELP TO COLONY-RETURNED INDIANS.

If Mr. Sethna moves his protest resolution, Mr. Kale and Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy will each move their other resolution standing in his name—motion which in the case of the former wants an enquiry into the existing system of preparing statistics relating to the economic, social and comtitutional progress in India and in that of the latter urges steps for readmission into society of Colony-returned Indians and for the creation of settlements for the benefit of those not admitted into society. Sir A. Maricair wants a thorough enquiry into the conditions of Indian labour.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

The ballot for non-official business in the Assembly on the 17th September has resulted in the setting down of five resolutions. The first will be moved by Baba Ujjagar Singh with a view to abolish the rule that requires the presence of voters of landholders' constituencies at polling stations at the time of voting. The next stands in the name of Maulvi Asiadullah, who is the only speaker who addresses the House in vernacular. He urges State management of railways. The third resoluion will be moved by Mr. Joshi pressing for greater facilities for third class passengers. The next two motions recommend reduction of provincial contributions by two crores so that relief be given to Madras, the Punjab and United Provinces. These stand in the name of Mr. Fyaz Khan and Gujjansingh but if Mr. Fyaz Khan moves his resolution Gujjansingh will take up his alternative proposition urging removal of restrictions on the export of wheat, pulse and oilseeds.

It should be mentioned that as the Presidents of both the Houses have been away from Simla, all the above resolutions balloted for the sittings of both the Houses have yet to be formally admitted by their respective Presidents.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CALAIS DOCK SHEDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Calais.—Damage to the extent of several million francs has already been done in a big fire which broke out in the dock sheds, last night, and the cause of which is unknown. The fire is still burning and spreading disquietingly, owing to a strong wind. Firemen from Calais and the neighbouring places have arrived on the scene.

NO NEWS OF AVIATORS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

No further news of Captains Macmillan and Malins has been received. The steam launch which went to their assistance has not yet returned to Chittagong.

Lukhidia Char where the aviators came down, is a small island twelve miles to the east of Hatiya and is within Noakhali district. There are no permanent residents but people occassionally go there to graze their cattle, living in temporary sheds. The only means of communication with the mainland is by ferryboats.

AVIATORS RESCUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 25.

Lieut. Commander Cumming rescued the aviators Captains Macmillan and Malins from their seaplane at 5 yesterday evening. Their machine had overturned and was adrift, and the aviators had been resting on floats since Tuesday night. The machine was not brought in to-day and a party has gone out to search for it. The aviators have been taken to hospital. They are unable to walk owing to fatigue and swollen feet due to exposure. They have suffered especially from the effects of the sun.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

"MR. GANDHI'S TEACHING AND INFLUENCE."

The extent of Mahatma Gandhi's influence on Indian students is described in the following article by the "Manchester Guardian" special correspondent in India, who is now studying the political conditions in Gujerat:—

GUJERAT, July

Wherever I go I am told that at least 90 per cent of the students are in sympthy with the Non-Cooperation movement.

A teacher at one famous college traditionally attached to the "moderate" view told me that he had not been able to persuade a single student to speak against Non-Co-operation in the college debating society. Luckily his admiration for Mr. Gandhi rarely carries the student to extremities. He has too much common sense to give up his education, and the fall in the attendance in the co-operating schools and colleges is, though much more than the country can afford, much less than the Non-Co-operators once expected.

At Bardoli and in Surat I fell in with a number of Indian students. Most of them were home for their holidays from Government colleges in various parts of the Presidency. Two of them, and these were not the worst, either in character or intellect, were boys who had given up their education to serve the cause of Non-Co-operation.

All were interesting. There is no doubt about the depth or sincerity of their admiration for Mr. Gandhi though I am glad to say some of the elder boys were inclined to assert the right of private judgment and felt at liberty to accept or reject the different articles in the Non-Co-operative creed as might seem best.

EDUCATION FOR "UTILITY."

They all accept Mr. Gandhi's teaching regarding temperance and the simple life. They are all for Swadeshi and the wearing of khaddar, though some doubt whether students should be required to spend their time spinning when they might be learning chemistry. They are all for the Indianisation of the services and for complete Swaraj, but some of them venture to think that to go into the Councils is the best way to attain these ends.

They all have what seems to me an exaggerated idea of the value and possibilities of technical and industrial education. They all condemn the present system of education as "too literary," "calculated to produce a slave mentality," etc. I tell them the only sign of a slave mentality I can see in them is their readiness to repeat this parrot cry, that it is their politicians, not their teachers, who are guilty of enslaving their minds, and that whatever are the defects of an English education the last thing it is likely to produce is a slave mentality. If they do not agree to this at least they hold that they have a right and a duty to stay on in Government schools till the Congress can offer them something better or as good.

SWARAJ A RELIGION.

In regard to non-violence, truth, and courage, Mr. Gandhi's teaching and example have had an excellent effect. But the central idea round which all other ideas are grouped in their minds is the idea of Swaraj a self-governing and self-reliant India.

This idea has now become to them a religion, and it is associating itself with the old religion. The other evening at Bardoli I was watching the students playing cricket. Some time after dark I met the same boys coming back from the river. I wondered what they had been doing their so late. My missionary friend gave me the explanation. Hindu riligion used to be a family affair. Each man worshipped by himself or with his family and relatives. But now the students have begun to perform their ceremonies in companies, ending up with the singing of some nationalist song. That means something, I think.

The students I met were very friendly and very good boys. I could not help envying their teachers, thinking that they have an easy task. The chief difficulty of a teacher, I suppose, is to find some worthy object to set before his pupils, something for which they will be zealou to work and to improve themselves. In India to-day the difficulty does not exist. The boys are only too eager to devote themselves to the service of India. It should be easy to show them that they must first work and make the most of themselves before they can be accounted worthy to undertake that service.

HEROISM AT THE WICKET.

By the way, I mentioned that I saw the students at Bardoli playing cricket. The last thing I expected to happen to me at Bardoli was to get involved in a local cricket match, but I very nearly did. In fact, I was invited to play for the local Non-Co-operating eleven, and I might have done so had I not first had a look at the pitch. It was bare gravel which neither rain nor roller could mitigate, so I decided that I had business elsewhere. Tell me that the Gujerati has no courage! I saw him batting on that pitch. He wore neither pads nor gloves. In fact, he was bare-legged and bare-footed.

Observed that India Nationalism is not yet so jealously exclusive as the Irish variet y,which bans, or used to ban, cricket and Rugby football as anto-national. India has earned a reputation for tolerance. She is proud of it, and long may she continue to deserve it.

EVIDENCE BEFORE C. D COMMITTEE.

MR. KELKAR WANTS FULL PUBLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA City, Aug. 25

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has sent following telegram to Hakim Ajmal Khan, President, All India Congress Committee:—"As member of the All India Congress Committee I request the printing of the whole evidence documentary and oral, before the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee along with the Committee report to enable members to appreciate and discuss the report."

STRIKE OF TAJ WAITERS.

ALL OVER BREAKAGES.

SOME ARRESTS MADE.

A little after 8-30 p.m. last night, there was quite a great deal of excitement in front of the Taj Mahal and Green's Hotels, and here and there little knots of men were standing, until they were chased by the Police with drawn batons and scattered pell mell. On enquiry it was ascertained by a special representative of the "Chronicle" that the little groups of men were the servants of the two Hotels, managed by the Indian Hotels Company, and that they had just gone on "strike," failing to get their grievances redressed by the "constitutional" means of praying and petitioning. It seems about 500 men are affected.

The main reason of the strike seems to be the decision of the company to charge as from the 1st August all the breakages and shortages to the men—the waiters, dishboys, hamals, kitchen coolies, ramoshis and other menial servants. When the notice was put up last month, the men—"the most faithful and loyal servants," which is by no means a pleasant little fiction—felt aggrieved and made a very respectful representation to the management "not to go back on the promise of 30th November 1916, which was to the effect that no breakages and shortages, except when wilfully done, were to be charged to the men's account." The men entreated the management not to treat that undertaking of 1916 as a mere "scrap of paper." There was no reply until a reminder was sent on 29th July last and then the reply was none too encouraging. Thereafter the men made a lengthy representation, clearly setting out their case. This was on the 7th instant. The letter which was addressed to the General Manager of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel and Green's Restaurant, sets out the men's case clearly. In the course of it, it is stated:—

We the waiters, dishboys, hamals, kitchen coolies, ramoshies, and others of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel and the Green's Restaurant, have read with deep concern the reply given to our petition after a reminder had been despatched.

We know we are poor. We know we have to earn our daily bread by working for the Company. But we are not dishonest and nor have been so; yet for all the work faithfully done, we are told that we have not cooperated with the management to reduce the losses for breakages and shortages beyond our control. We know and the Directors know how hard we had worked since we joined the service of the Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., and specially during War time, while our scheduled duty was 8 hours per day, we had to put in 16 hours and even 20 hours sometimes and that despite the act the Company gave us not a pie increase in our pay. Some of us fell sick through overwork, some had to remain at home for months together unable to work, nay some men died through sheer over-work. Yet the Directors did not even shed a tear for all the sufferings of their servants, not to speak of bonus or increase of pay or sick pay. A few months previous to the signing of the Armistice the Directors put up a notice on the Notice Board that Rs. 10,000 have been sanctioned as bonus to their servants. We believed that the Directors had our welfare at heart and worked harder. None of us have yet seen the colour of that bonus-money. The Company made profits and forgot the bonus and the servants who helped to make those war-profits.

We are not a little surprised to read in the reply that because we did not get tips from officers and the nurses living in the Taj and the Green's, the Directors in their love for us stopped deducting the breakages and shortages charged from our pay. The officers and the nurses, be it said, to their credit, were exceedingly generous in their tips. The present customers are not so. Then the charges were Rs. 1/8 for breakfast; Rs. 2 for tiffin; Rs. 2/8 for dinner. Now one has to pay Rs. 2/8 for breakfast; Rs. 3 for tiffin; and Rs. 3/8 for dinner. The real reason why the breakage and shortage charges were not cut from our pay was this: the Taj and the Green's were the only hotels in Bombay recovering these charges from the pay of their servants. This fact was brought to the notice of the Directors and they with a view not to lose the services of their men, who were helping them to make those war-profits stopped that evil custom. We agreed then the breakage and shortage due to the negligence of an individual servant should be borne by him. We have faithfully carried out our part of the agreement and we mean to stick to it.

The Directors know who are responsible for the breakages and the shortages. We cannot with any stretch of our imagination find how these charges come to Rs. 30,000 yearly. The whole of our pay does not come up to that figure. And if we are to bear this vicious vicarious punishment or any part of it, we will have to lose not less than four months pay. We are not paid very generously. One can hardly term our pay a living wage either.

Breakages are usually crockery and glassware. Shortages are silver table-gear, liquors and mineral waters. This is due principally to the negligence of customers; the kitchen staff and the Bar room staff. The glass-ware and crockery meant for the customers are used by the head-waiters, clerks (kitchen and office), cashiers and Assist. Managers. These members of the staff are given power of supervision over the kitchen staff and the Bar room staff also. We are provided with separate enamelled plates and if we for our personal use in the hotels take glasses, etc., we are promptly fined. Any breakage or shortage to our negligence is made shortages and breakages may be fathered on us and the real culprits might go scot free. and the system of entering breakages is very peculiar. An article priced 3 as. in the market the breakage charge for it is 12 as.! As the Company buys the crockery and glass-ware on wholesale rates, the average cost of such an article to the Company is still less. Who gains in the bargain, who is made to pay the piper, and who is responsible for it all, we leave it to the good sense of the Directors. The customers, the kitchen staff, the bar-room staff, head-waiters, clerks, cashiers and assistant managers are not included in the orders issued by the Directors and it is these gentlemen who are morally and legally responsible to pay! The loss to business, if it be true, is not due to our negligence, but to that of the customers and the members of the staff we have mentioned as well as to the creation of too many highly paid officers. It is the business of these highly paid officers to protest their interests and see that the poorly paid servants like us to suffer more.

We beg most humbly to place all these facts before the Directors. It is not out desire to annoy or to offend our masters. We know where the shoe pinches and know also who are responsible for it. We have learnt enough while in service in the Taj and the Green's patronised by the elite in Bombay and outside and under our masters how to express ourselves clearly what exactly pains us. There is no need to go to interested outsiders and the Directors might not taunt us with it. We most respectfully urge the Directors to treat the promise given in November 1916, as binding on them as on ourselves. After everything said and done, we are as necessary to our masters as masters are necessary to us servants. We both suffer in a struggle, one side more than the other, as is always the case in this world, where promises are given, solemn obligations entered into, only to be easily broken. We pray that our masters be a singular exception to the rule and help us to work in the Taj and the Green's loyally and faithfully as we have done so long.—

It is alleged that the men received no reply either to this letter or to a reminder that was subsequently on the 21st instant.

The present strike is a lightning one. The immediate cause of the strike has apparently not much to do with the Notice regarding breakages, though undoubtedly the management's attitude on that very important question must have had considerable influence with the men in reluctantly arriving at their decision. It is stated that owing to slack season, the management wished to get rid of some of the servants, as early as May last. But as a result of negotiations, an immediate crisis was then averted and a working plan, mutually agreeable to both the parties, was agreed to. According to this agreement, the men were to be divided off into several batches and each batch was by turns to remain "off-duty." Since May, it is said that among the Taj Hotels three shifts had thus been relieved by turns and at Green's only two. Yesterday the second shift was to have resumed duty, but when they returned from their compulsory holiday, they were according to their version, given to understand they would be paid off for the number of days they had worked and discharged without any more ado. The men who had not bargained for it received the announcement as a rude shock. A second thing that upset the men was that they were informed—verbally it is alleged, that there would be a sudden reduction of wages all round, of the servants. It seems that the men who had got wind of the impending announcement, held an emergent meeting on Thursday night and gave an ultimatum to the management that unless the notice was withdrawn and their other complaints favourably considered and disposed of the men would strike at 8-30 p.m. yesterday. In the course of the letter it is stated:—

"Bombay, 25th August, 1922.

"In May last you represented to us, Waiters, Dish-boys, Hamals, etc., that owing to the slack season and the loss which the Company was sustaining thereby a certain number of servants were to be sent away. In order to avert this calamity we suggested to you that all the Waiters and the other servants might be divided into groups who were to go on off-duty without pay for certain specified period. This was agreed to by you. We had thus three shifts in the Taj and two shifts in the Green's.

In July last you further gave us notice that you would deduct from our pay breakages and shortage charges. We placed before you for your consideration the fact that you are thus breaking your own solemn promises given us previously. We also pointed out to you how vicious that vicarious punishment was and informed you that we could on no account agree to take on ourselves such a heavy punishment for no fault of ours.

Now instead of giving us a reply to our last communication you have this day suddenly and without any previous notice sprung on us a surprise that those who were on off-duty were to be paid off for the days they have worked and that a general reduction of pay should take place immediately. This move on the part of the management is to force us to pay the breakages and shortages charges somehow. We are, therefore, reluctantly to give you notice that unless you withdraw this new notice within four hours from the receipt hereof we have decided to go on strike. Only the management is responsible for this abnormal state of affairs and not we."

From 4 to 8-30 p.m. the men waited for some sort of a favourable answer but it was not forthcoming, and hence the men, punctual to the striking of their hour of 8-30, downed their napkins and walked out, in a quiet, dignified way, after apologising to their many patrons in the best possible terms for any inconvenience that they might be put to.

It seems to us to be quite a remarkable coincidence that the present strike should have come off on a Friday; for it will be remembered that a similar strike in May last year, of the men at the Taj Mahal Hotel came off on a Friday too and ended very soon after its starting by the necessary concessions being made to the men by the management. One may hope that the present strike too may end likewise, promptly and the grievances of the men, which on the whole appear to be very just, being remedied by the Management.

It appears that after the men had struck work, attempts were made to win over the hamals, and thereby break the back of the strike. But the attempts failed. While the men were standing in groups a number of sergeants and Indian policemen turned up on the scene and, in several instances, officiously charged "the poor devils" with batons, and quite a number of the poor men were hurt. Our representative saw two or three men bleeding on the head, as the result of injuries received. We are given to understand that several of these men have been locked up and are to be charged under section 142 I. P. C. It does not seem quite intelligible—why the Police should have been more enthusiastic than the Hotel management in dispersing, by force, "the poor devils," whose fault was that they were standing in knots here and there If the police thought that they were obstructing the road, it would have been easy to get them to move off, since they seemed to be better disciplined now than they were last year.

Until midnight, there were no prospects of a settlement. At the Green's and at the Taj, late-comers among the guests were politely told to go away, though the resident guests and such of the others who were already in, were served with the assistance of improvised waiters.

U. S. RY. STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

New York:—Whilst the Conference of the Railway Brotherhood Mediators and Executives of some railways, which have endeavoured to reach a settlement of the railway strike, has adjourned, both sides professing themselves no nearer an agreement, the door to peace apparently is not yet entirely closed, for the conference will hold another session. It is understood the Executives are still firm against the demand for the reinstatement of the strikers with full seniority rights.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICES.

RESOLUTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar will move at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council resolutions recommending Government that a committee of the House be appointed to advise Government as to a report to be sent to Government of India in reply to memorandum in connection with resolution of Legislative Assembly about Indianisation of services and also recommending that the Secretary of State and Government of India be addressed not to recruit anyone outside India for Imperial Service in the Presidency for at least two years.

GOOD BEHAVIOUR OF MADRAS AUDIENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

Mr. T. A. Seshagiri Iyer, M.L.A., who presided over the Town Hall meeting held recently to protest against the Premier's speech, in a letter to the "Swarajya" says that the behaviour of the audience was entirely constitutional and that if the spirit which animated those that attended that public meeting would prevail in other meetings, Madras would be setting a much-needed example to the rest of India.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the thirteenth annual general meeting of the above company which was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on the 13th instant, Hon. Sir Gokuldas Parekh as the chairman of the board of Directors of the Company intended to preside or in any event wanted to make a speech before the election, by shareholders present of the chairman of the meeting, but in doing so, he met with a stout opposition at the hands of a considerable body of shareholders. This circumstance has of late provoked much discussion among the members of the Ccompany whose number exceeds twenty-five thousand and also the outside public.

May I be permitted, in the interests of truth and justice and as a shareholder of the above Company, to throw some light on some pertinent points which may enable the public to form their own judgment.

The present Board of Directors consists of Sir Gokuldas Parekh, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, Mr. S. R. Khopkar, Mr. F. Saldanha, Mr. S. X. Waz and Mr. T. Machado, Secretary and Ex-officio Director. Prior to the meeting in question which was held and convened sixteen months after the last annual general meeting, three reports were issued, two purporting to come from the Board of Directors, one signed by three Directors, and the other signed by four Directors, and the third issued separately by the Director, Mr. S. R. Khopkar, who had disagreed with the report of the majority. In his report Mr. Khopkar showed that considerable losses had been incurred by the mismanagement, prevailing and unless immediate steps were taken to remedy matters, the future of the Company was very gloomy. Whereas in one of the two reports of the Board reference is made to a letter of the auditors, in which the latter stated that their certificate regarding the correctness of the balance sheet was issued subject to their said letter to shareholders, yet this letter has not been forwarded to shareholders, nor has its inspection been allowed to shareholders, who applied for the same. The circumstances in question causing grave apprehensions in the minds of shareholders, largely attended informal meetings of shareholders were held in various parts of the city to consider the steps to be taken to safeguard their interests. Among the resolutions passed was one which requested the appointment of an independent Chairman, not a Director, in view of the dissensions at present prevailing in the Board and contradictory reports issued by different Directors as regards the present state of the Company. According to the Articles of Association of the Company, the Chairman of the Board is entitled to preside at annual general meetings. But considering the delicate position that has arisen and the intense desire of a large body of shareholders to form an independent judgment as to which of the two contradictory reports was correct, sheer commonsense and equity demanded that Sir Goculdas Parekh, an experienced lawyer and a veteran councillor of the Bombay Legislative Council, should have voluntarily waived his rights in favour of an independent chairman to be elected by the assembled shareholders. Instead of this he allowed a proposition to be put to the vote as to who were in favour of himself and who were against, in view of the fact that there was a proposition moved by Col. Bhajekar and duly seconded that Mr. B. F. Bharucha do occupy the chair. At this stage, shareholders who were against Sir Goculdas were requested to leave the Hall and go into the compound. This was done in order to facilitate the counting of the votes due to the great congestion in the Hall. When a very large number of shareholders went out, as requested, an attempt was made to adopt the balance sheet and report. Some of the shareholders outside on coming to know of the high-handed procedure rushed into the Hall and clamorously protested against the same. It was at this stage Secretary Machado was roughly handled and Sir Gokuldas Parekh openly insulted by the more excitable element. It is not true that the meeting was dispersed by the Police. As a matter of fact after Sir Goculdas adjourned the meeting and left the premises with the Secretary, under Police escort. An informal meeting of the very large number of shareholders present was immediately thereafter held and Messrs. Bharucha and Khopkar addressed the assembly who attentively listened to and enthusiastically applauded the speakers who lucidly dwelt on the situation of the Company. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved by the assembly to hold the adjourned meeting at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 20th instant. The meeting then dispersed at about 5 p.m. in a very peaceful manner. It is not fair to the poor yet patriotic shareholders to suggest that they are ungrateful to the Directors by reason of the small profits made for the year under report but the true fact is that an exceedingly unwise purchase by the Board of two new steamers of the Company has caused a loss of about Rs. 7,00,000 to the Company and moreover according to Mr. S. R. Khopkar these two steamers have been run by the Company at an annual loss of about Rs. 3,00,000.

Apart from the procedure of Sir Goculdas, which irritate the shareholders, there remains the fact that this honoured citizen of Bombay, and Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, paid out of the Company's funds i.e. poor shareholders' moneys, a sum of about Rs. 7,200 to their Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., being taxed costs of a High Court suit which, according to the Court's decree, they had personally to pay and bear. To make matters worse the Directors in their majority report submitted the item of the amount paid, for ratification thereof by the shareholders. It is hoped that all the public at large including the shareholders, interested in the Company are awaiting to witness momentous results to come off at the adjourned momentous of the Compaay which is shortly to come, better sense and wisdom will prevail among those who are to take part in the proceedings of the meeting.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE DISTRESS OF DYARCHY.

NODS AND NOODLES.

(BY L. G. K.)

I.

Even the most casual student of English literature knows the familiar English phrase— what is in a name? Our Moderate friends in India are, however, busy now asking themselves what is in a nod? The Premier of England made a speech about India, rather a rare occasion for him, in which he let himself go and spoke his own mind, which as he saw, must now be put into tune with the mentality of the younger Conservatives in England led by the adventurous Sir George Younger, whose adhesion to the Premier's general policy is certainly worth much more than the protest and the plaintive note of disagreement from those Indians who are, in Lord Morley's phrase, to be rallied to the English cause in India. The Premier's speech has come as a most welcome pronouncement to the Non-cooperator, but it has caused a flutter in many a Moderate dovecote. So our Moderate friends went upto Viceroy and asked him about the speech. That gentleman of legal eminence replied in a manner which has caused not only a *nutter* but a *fright* in the Moderate dovecotes. "You read the speech, but now could you forget the nods?" asked the Viceroy, and he of all people ought to know, because was he not once the Solicitor-General of England, and thus kept the legal conscience of a Government in which his friend Mr. Lloyd George was the keeper of its treasury? I only wonder how the ex-Solicitor-General escaped being reminiscent and did not mention the many occasions when his colleague ratified by a nod what he had negatived or appeared to negative in his heated and picturesque argument. But then he must have been conscious all the time that he was the Viceroy of India whose primary duty it is to extol the work of his countrymen here, to conciliate the Moderate and bluff the Extremist into the belief that the British Government in India means to rule with a strong hand.

The Noodles,

But the Viceroy forgets our political noodles. After due appreciation of the Moderate element which is now flooding our Legislative Councils, which was a special feature of the Premier's speech, it must have come as a surprise to the Viceroy and his advisers that our political noodles, forgetting the Premier's nods, should make such a pother about it. Was it not specifically mentioned that the Montford Reform scheme was an experiment, a great constitutional experiment, in the debate in the House of Commons when the Reforms were introduced? Of course, the London "Times" mig't very inconveniently point out that an Act, as for example, the Government of India Act which legalized the Montford Scheme, is no longer an experiment. But, then, whoever said that the Northcliffe papers were favourable to Lloyd George? The proper thing for the Moderates in India was to rally round Mr. Lloyd George, petition to him and pray for the retention of those 1,200, a body of angelic Englishmen but for whose existence here, this country would relapse into mediaeval anarchy, and then proceed to combat the nefarious doctrine of Non-cooperation. The British Government in India has already made the Moderate path easy in this direction by taking away from the political scene the High Priest of Non-cooperation, being singularly lucky in this, that it possesses in its Governor of Bombay an admirable gaoler, who appears determined not to make Yerowda a place of political pilgrimage.

Ungrateful Conduct.

The Moderate path was thus made easy. But it has come apparently as a distressing shock to those men of high character and talent in the Indian Civil service who are ruining their health, their brilliant financial prospects in England, where however unemployment is rife even amongst the governing classes, men who are staying in India to do good to India, according to their own lights and some little addition to their bank balance. To these men the conduct of the Moderate leaders is simply ungrateful. They did not like this Dyarchy. But for the sake of India, they said they would care to work it, of course in co-operation with Indians of the requisite type. The type was available, but not so easily available were the promises to satisfy them that their pensions and their allowances and the various methods that they employ for seeking places of profit and little duty under the Government of India were quite secure. Mr. Lloyd George has made them feel secure and Lord Winterton is coming out to India to meet a few of them, quite unofficially of course. Yet talking about this Dyarchy no less a man than Mr. Pheroze Sethna had the unwisdom to assert, of course, to the correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" and not in the Council of State that "speaking quite frankly, we think you have made a thoroughly bad mess of our business." Mr. Sethna proceeded to observe: "But let me make myself clear. If our economic trouble vanished, if the exchange steadies, trade revived, budgets balanced, food prices fell, monsoons were favourable and crops were good then, you would find us still just as determined as ever to be masters in our own house." And Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, another gentleman of financial eminence, a man whose politics has latterly been modest and very pleasing to all those amongst our local governing classes who are busy with Development Schemes, is equally clear in his latest utterance about the financial disaster which this Dyarchy will spell. And yet Mr. Lloyd George wants to invite them and all Indians of Political sobriety and restraint to cooperate in this system with his 1,200 whom he can give jobs in England easily but whom he wishes to remain in India for *the good of India*. I shall notice in the next article what this system is and what is the true import of this invitation.

INDIAN ARTISTS AND THEIR WORKS.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

That demand creates supply is a fundamental law of nature. When ancient Athens desired beauty artists were forthcoming, though previously they did not exist. If Bombay wants to be made beautiful, let it create public competitions for statuary and paintings to adorn its public buildings. As a potential draughtsman the Indian is no whit inferior to the European artist, and he is by many considered superior as a decorator. In any case, even if it were not so, (though this opinion is held by competent judges) surely in India should be national.

To quote Shakespear, "a poor thing but my own," is infinitely preferable to the patriot. Indigenous Art has a claim, a charm, that no imported Art can possibly supply. The present needs of the Indian artist in Bombay are facilities of training, which the School of Art is doing its best to give, and opportunities of production.

It is interesting to note that when the Class of Mural Painting was started in December, 1919, under the patronage and personal encouragement of his Excellency, Sir George Lloyd, no similar class existed. In four of the London Schools of Art classes teaching Mural Painting have now been founded.

The School of Art proposes to hold an Exhibition of Mural Decoration which, it is hoped, will be open to the public in January, 1923, and so synchronise with the Exhibition of Mural Painting projected by the Royal Academy. Distinctively Indian in subject and execution, and charming in colour and conception are the Panels which illustrate the Indian Months. Chaitra, Spring, Vaishaka, Summer, Jestha, Worship of the Banyan Tree, Ashada, Worship of the Lamps, Shrawana, Dance of the Gopies "to celebrate the birth of Krishna," Bhadrapada, Ganpati Procession, Ashwina, the Elephant Procesion to commemorate Dasara, Kartika, Waving lights to Brothers, on "Bhau Bhij Day," Margasheersha, Singing, Pausha, Gathering of Ladies in a Temple, on Sankranta, Magha, Shiva Worship, Phalguna, Throwing the Colours "to celebrate Holi Festival" Adhika, Sea-Bathing.

The other day his Excellency Sir George Lloyd on one of his flying visits to Bombay, in his desire to encourage the work of the School of Art. found time, to the delight of the students, to pay it an entirely informal visit of personal interest. The Governor took the keenest interest in the preparations now in progress for the Exhibition in the Indian Hall. His Excellency also spent a considerable time in inspecting the work of the life Classes. He expressed his satisfaction in the improvement of the drawing by the Fourth and Fifth Year students. A tour was made of other painting classes, and the new lunettes that are being painted for the School of Art were also inspected by him. His Excellency, with the practical desire to help forward the Mural painting in a very material manner has specially arranged for a party of the students to visit the Ajenta Caves. These Caves, about thirty in number, are 3½ miles away from the village of Ajanta in the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad. They belonged to the Buddhist Order, and are in three groups. The oldest group being of various dates from 200 B. C. to A. D. 200. the second group belonging approximately to the 6th. and the third group to the 7th. Century, A. D. Most of the interior walls of the Caves were covered with fresco painting of considerable merit, and somewhat in the style of the early Italian painters. These frescoes were in a fair state of preservation when first discover in 1817. That two of them illustrate stories in Arya Sura's Jataka Mala appears from verses painted beneath them in Buddhist Sanskrit. Fortunately the School of Art, Bombay, under Mr. J. Griffiths, copied a number of them in colours. These copies are invaluable as evidence of pictorial Art in India before the rise of Hinduism. Mr. Griffiths wrote an interesting monograph on this subject. Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar, Head Master of the School of Art, and a very well-known Bombay artist, was a member of that Ajanta Expedition. Thanks to His Excellency's most useful action, the students, personally conducted by the Principal, Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon, will have the opportunity of viewing one of ancient India's greatest treasuries of Art. It is understood that the authorities of Hyderabad State are most kindly co-operating to make this expedition a success. But what of Art in modern India, what does the future hold in store for it?

Certainly the School of Art is fortunate in its Principal. Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon, himself an artist with an European reputation, well-known in London and Paris, brings to the problem of Indian Art not only sympathy and service; but genuine belief, admiration and appreciation. "Many people," he says, "are inclined to speak of Indian Art as a thing defunct. They deplore the fact that it has apparently vanished. but the Bombay School of Art is out to prove that it is as vigorous a plant as it always was. The question before us to-day is how to stimulate this plant to its full growth, how to irrigate it with the gracious stream of public favour what we are trying to do is to create the necessary belief in the existence of a living Art in India, and secondly to attract the public patronage which alone can bring to its full possibilities the indigenous Art of the country." The whole of this question has been admirably stated by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd in his public speeches. Not only has he uttered these truths; but he has given the fullest possible effect to his words by setting an example. Government House has been the first (let us hope, of many) public building in Bombay to be decorated by Indian Artists with Indian Art. It is vitally necessary that a society of cultured men and women should be formed in Bombay to stimulate and help the living Art of India. It should strive to educate public building in Bombay to be decorated fodern Indian artists, and to see that such opportunities as may be available should come to them. The moment has come when everyone who belongs to India must combined to do so. Not only her sons; but her adopted sons, those who love her and would serve her; they are many. "India, India, hear! her very name is a song, so regal is she, so dear."

S. M. H.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE S. N. CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, signing himself as "A Shareholder," magnifies minor matters, and quietly passes over points of real importance! He raises five points, and these I deal with below:—

(1) Two new steamers, supposed to have been duly renovated, arrived in Bombay in January 1920 for the abovementioned Company. But they needed reconditioning here, and so they could not run during the January-May season of 1920! Despite definite inquiries at the Annual General meeting last year, and frequent inquiries in the Press, the Directors never placed the facts before the shareholders! Under the circumstances, it was no great sin to take it, that the steamers did work in January-May 1920.

(2) As regards the ratio of voyage expenditure to voyage receipts, I maintain that they were 48 per cent in 1918-19 and 55 per cent in 1919-20.

(3) Similarly do I maintain my statement re Dividends being 10 per cent in 1918-'19 (bonus 5 per cent extra), 10 per cent in 1919-'20 and 5 per cent in 1920-'21, as shown in my previous letter.

(4) In regard to the charge of misleading the poor shareholders, the pivotal point is whether the management of the company has been good, and that I have depicted it as bad, or vice versa. I maintain, that it has been bad, and I ask anyone to show that it has been good. Here are a few facts, which will speak for themselves:—

(a) Price paid for the two new steamers is more than double of the quotations I received for their sister ships at the very time!

(b) And further, these two new ships are like white elephants, for their coal consumption is enormous!

(c) Profits made on the two old steamers come to Rs. 17,000, i.e. 1½ per cent on the capital!

(d) The company has the money to print the Chairman's speech; but it could not see its way to print a separate Report of a Director, nor a separate Letter of the Auditors to the shareholders of the Company!

(e) And that the Company has published two kinds of Reports bearing the same date, as shown in my previous letter!

Let "A Shareholder" or his friends refute these important facts.

(5) As regards the commotion in the meeting, it is recorded in almost all the local papers, that I did my best to pacify the shareholders; and it is absolutely unfair to blame me for the interruptions. It must be noted, that of *late, the Annual Reports of this Company have been rushed through despite strong opposition and protests*; and *that even at the last meeting attempts were made to rush through the Report in the face of a definite promise made to me by a Director, that the Report shall not be moved*, until the question of Chairmanship was settled! And it was only when I gave him an ultimatum of taking the strongest measures in the public, that the meeting was adjourned; otherwise the Report, that was being moved under commotion might have been declared as duly passed! More I need not say at present.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA

ECHO OF PRINCE'S TOUR.

ALLEGED RIOTERS ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

The Sessions Judge, Negapatam, delivered judgment in the Mayavaram riot case in which some 16 persons were committed to sessions for rioting and mischief by fire at the time of the Prince of Wales' arrival in Madras. It was alleged that there was an organised atempt at Mayavaram on the part of these persons to burn toddy shops, cut down trees and coerce village officers to resign their posts etc. They, at the head of the crowd, marched through villages destroying five toddy shops, cutting trees, damaging post boxes, a girl's school and a cattle pound. At the close of the trial the assessors found all the accused not guilty and the Judge agreeing discharged them all.

"JOHN BULL" DETERMINATION.

The following conversation between Mr. John Bull and his Private Secretary has been recently reported by an enterprising representative of the "Bull's Bluff Publishing House," Hare Street, Calcutta.

Private Secretary —Nothing can be done. All is lost!

John Bull (rubbing his eyes)—What is this? Why is everything lost?

Private Secretary—We had promised to evacuate India during the War; and some of the Indian fools seem to have taken our promise seriously. They are now arranging to take over.

John Bull—(Stamping his hoof)—Non sense! We arn't going to evacuate India. It is part of the Empire! We made a promise, did we? And they believed it! Clear proof that they are not yet fit for self-government.

The Secratary's answer is not reported, but we are given to understand on reliable authority that he pointed his finger ominously towards the map of Ireland.—"A. B. Patrika."

INDIAN MUSIC.

GOVERNOR ON SCHEME FOR A TRAINING SCHOOL.

The following is H. E. the Governor's speech at the Prize-Distribution ceremony of the Poona Gayan Samaj on the 10th instant:—

It has been most interesting to me to listen to the account of the history of your Gayan Samaj and of its aims and ideals, and I think the President and his helpers, and in particular your devoted and energetic Secretary Mr. Sane, deserve every congratulation for the courageous way in which they have faced difficulties and refused to acknowledge defeat from circumstances beyond their control.

This certainly merited the great encouragement given to you by the privilege of presenting an address to your patron H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and I am sure that you will have fully realised how impossible it was for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in the short time taken up by his visit to Bombay and with the numerous demands on him to find time also to receive a deputation from the Samaj.

The history of your activities shows that they are steadily expanding and I have also had submitted to me a very satisfactory account by the Government Educational Inspector of the work which is being done and the methods of training which are employed by you. It only remained for me to hear for myself as I have done this afternoon the results which you have achieved, and I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and for the welcome which you have extended to me. What has interested me in particular in your account of your aims was your desire to introduce the teaching of music as an integral part of school education. The necessity and the advantages of such a course were admirably expressed in the words of H. R. H. which you have quoted to us, but it cannot be denied that there are very great difficulties in the way of its introduction—and the chief of these has been that up to the present time there have been no recognised system of notation, but the teaching of music has been entirely empirical so that instruction on scientific lines has not been possible. As you are no doubt aware Government have investigated this question very carefully and have had proposals formulated for a course of training of teachers which was instituted and has proved highly successful and for the establishment of a regular training school for teachers in Indian music which unfortunately had to be dropped owing to the prevailing financial stringency.

But the really important problem and it is one which must be solved if you are to achieve your ideals is to find means to reduce Indian music to a systematic form with an accepted scale of notation. That is the task which you must set yourselves immediately and if you succeed you will have rendered the most valuable service to the cause of music and of Indian art in general.

As you are aware, I have watched with close interest and have endeavoured by every means to guide and assist the revival of Indian painting on national lines which is taking place to-day and for this reason especially I am more than gratified to find that you are setting on foot a revival on kindred lines of the study and teaching of Indian music.

I cannot praise too highly your efforts in this direction. But what I have often said in regard to Indian painting is equally true of Indian music; successful art in India must be national and must be backed by national enthusiasm and so I hope that all those to whom your appeal is addressed will realise the truth of this and will respond enthusiastically and I should like to associate myself with that appeal and make a personal request to all those who are interested in Indian art and Indian music in particular to come forward and subscribe generously to help the work you are doing.

Gentlemen, it only remains for me to thank you again for welcoming me here today and to wish you all success in achieving your ideals.

PLANTERS IN CONFERENCE.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THEIR ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 24.

Sir Fairless Barber and G. F. Paddisson. Labour Commsisioner for Madras, were among those present on the closing day of Planters' Conference. Reorganisation proposals of the United Planters' Association of Southern India formed the day's agenda, whereafter the Chairman, Mr. H. L. Pincheys, moved a formal resolution recommending adoption of conventions passed at the International Labour Conference, Genova, regarding agricultural labourers by all District Associations affiliated to the United Planters Association of Southern India, with a view to enforce a period of rest for women before and after child-birth, nine hours rest in 24 for women and the young between 14 and 18 years age, ten hours rest for children under 14 with enough safeguards for education. The resolution was carried *nem con.* Another resolution touching levy of Rs. 348 lakhs from the Madras University and requesting Madras Government and Indian Legislative Assembly to take an early action with a view to reduce the same, moved from the chair, was received with acclamation and passed. The third also moved from the chair, recommending remission of six months subscriptions leviable from five estates in Ernad that suffered heavily in Moplah rising was unanimously adopted. The Conference then adjourned *sine die.*

CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHT RAILWAYS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED IN MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the District Board and Municipal Conference on the 22nd May last, recommending to Government to appoint a committee to consider and prepare a note for the use of District Boards as to how light railways should be constructed and managed and in what cases they might be preferred to broad and metre gauges, Government have appointed a committee under the presidency of Mr. W. Hutton to consider whether light railways on District Board roads should be preferred to broad gauge or metre gauge lines, if so, under what circumstances; whether light railways should be worked under the Tramways Act or Railway Act; to what agency actual consideration and management may be entrusted; whether a general board should be constituted for management and control of these railways and on what principles light railways under the District Board management should be financed; the committee is also requested to examine and advise on the railway schemes now under contemplation.

RLY. SERVANTS OF INDIA

ANNUAL MEETING AT LUCKNOW

(Associated Press.)

The twenty-fifth annu al general meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., will meet at the Civil and Military Hotel, Lucknow, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th, 30th and 31st instant.

Gentlemen interested in the working of constitutional Unions are cordially invited to attend. The General Secretary will be glad to issue permit on application.

Owing to Mr. C. F. Andrews being unable to preside at the Railwaymen's Conference convened at Lucknow for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th September, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., intimates postponement of the Conference to a later date.

TREATMENTOF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

GOVT. ASKED TO PUBLISH RULES.

(Associated Press.)

The Deccan Sabha has decided to request the Government to publish for general criticism, before they are finally adopted, the rules regarding the treatment of political prisoners, which are understood to be under consideration.

AJMERE CONGRESS AFFAIRS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Aug. 24.

The Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to inquire and settle how much Congress money is due from Pandit Gaurishankarji Bhargava. The Sub-Committee has finished its labours and has unanimously arrived at the conclusion that Rs. 13188/9/9 are due from him out of which Rs. 1404/7/6 have been realized by putting to auction the Khadibhandar belonging to Pandit Gaurishankarji. Now Rs. 11,784/2/3 are still due from him.

Pandit Gaurishankar sends articles from Delhi to different newspapers repudiating the charges levied against him. The Provincial Congress Committee again request him to pay the above mentioned amount or come to Ajmere and appear before the Sub-Committee to clear his position if there is any truth in the statements made by him in several newspapers.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

The folowing Press Communique has been issued by the Punjab Government:—

"In a Communique issued on the 9th of March, 1922, it was stated that the Governor in Council had decided to cancel the declaration of the Congress, Khilafat and National volunteers as unlawful associations under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act in ten districts specified in the communique and it was added that if the conduct of the volunteers in other districts should justify the step, it was proposed to take similar action from time to time in the other districts also. In view of the existing conditions the Governor in Council has decided to withdraw from the operation of the declaration in question the following fifteen further districts, namely, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur, Multan and Shahpur.

The declaration referred to will therefore now remain in force in the Rawalpindi, Lahore, Amritsar and Ambala Districts only.

It should at the same time be noticed that if there should be any recrudescence of undesirable activities such as intimidation or destruction on the part of the associations in question, it will be necessary to take the steps necessary for again declaring such associations to be unlawful within the meaning of the Act. Hs Excellency the Governor in Council trusts, however, that it may not be necessary to take action of this kind and hopes that the conduct of the volunteers in the districts in which the declaration is still in force may befor long justify the withdrawal of those districts also from the operation of the declaration in question."

It is understood Pandit Kanhyalal, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, will proceed on leave about the middle of next month and Syed Wazir Hassain, Advocate, will officiate in his place.

BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN COSTITUTION.

The text of a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Local Boards was published yesterday by the Government of Bombay. In the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, it is stated as follows:—

The Bombay Local Boards Act was passed as long ago as 1884. Of late years certain deficiencies in it have become evident, and the time has come when the local boards may be considered fit for greater independence and responsibility and for the exercise of more extended functions.

The present Bill repeals the local boards numerous alterations and additions. It Act, and re-enacts its provisions with also repeals the Sindh Local Funds Act, 1865, and the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869, and embodies the provisions of those Acts (with the necessary modifications of language), as it is thought more convenient that all the Acts relating to local funds and local boards should be consolidated.

The Bill confers certain sanitary and other powers to prevent nuisances upon district local boards.

To enable the district local boards to meet the expense of exercising their extended functions, the Bill gives them wide powers of taxation subject to control in various respects. Their resources are also increased by a cess on the water rate levied upon irrigated land, and by contributions from certain sources of the revenue of taluka local boards which have not hitherto been laid under contribution.

The expression "the Governor in Council" is now no longer appropriate for use in connection with local boards, which are a "transferred" subject, and the expression "the Government" has been substituted throughout the Act.

Various provisions which were required for the occasion of the establishment of the first local boards have been omitted, while new formal provisions have been found necessary to provide for the transition from the authority of the existing to that of the proposed enactment.

The special franchies granted under the existing Act have been cancelled and payment of land revenue or local rates has been made the basis of the new franchies, on the principle that all taxpayers should be represented on the local boards.

The principal additions and omissions made by the Bill are referred to in the Notes on Clauses.

Direct election has been introduced in the case of district local boards and the illogical representation of municipalities abolished. As the Muhammadan population in rural areas is small and scattered, separate Muhammadan constituencies have been created to secure adequate representation for their interests. The interests of other minorities will be secured by nomination.

The provisions regarding appointment of presidents and approval of the elections of vice-presidents are omitted. All presidents and vice-presidents are simply to be elected by the local boards. Every local board is to have a vice-president. Officials have been made ineligible for election to such offices. All presidents will be elected.

The registration of births and deaths has been made an obligatory duty as it is necessary for the public health authorities to have accurate statistics.

In cases of incompetence, default or abuse of powers by a local board, the only remedy at present provided by the Act is the supersession of the board by order of Government and the appointment of persons to perform its duties. An alternative remedy is now provided in the shape of the dissolution of the local board by Government orders. Disolution is to be followed by fresh elections, which will efford the electors and the nominating authority an opportunity of placing more competent or better disposed members on the local board.

BRITISH BUDDHIST MISSION TO TIBET.

We take the following from Hansard of July 24:—

Sir W. Davison asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he will inform the House what are the objects of the British Buddhist mission which has recently left London for Tibet; and whether the said mission is going with the sanction and approval of the Tibetan Government?

Earl Winterton: This mission is a purely private enterprise; its primary object, as stated by the promoters to the India Office, is to confer with fellow-Buddhists in Tibet on questions connected with the Buddhist religion. So far as I am aware, the Tibetan Government have not as yet expressed any opinion on the subject. The Government of India have at present only agreed to allow the party to cross the frontier for the purpose of proceeding to the trademart at Gyantse. Any further progress on the part of the mission will, of course, be dependent on its obtaining the approval of the Tibetan Government.

Mr. Betterton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the British Buddhist expedition to Tibet is in receipt of any funds from Government sources; whether the approval of the Tibetan Government to its entry into the country has been arranged in advance and, if so, by whom; whether any direct or indirect assistance is being given to it by the British or Indian authorities; and whether either of the latter accept responsibility for the well-being or success of the enterprise?

Earl Winterton: The answer to the first and last parts of the question is in the negative. As regards the second part, I would refer the Hon. Member to the answer given to-day to a question on the same subject asked by the Hon. Member for South Kensington (Sir W. Davison). As regards the third part, the Government of India have agreed to grant permission to cross the frontier. So far as I am aware, no other assistance is at present proposed, or has been asked for.

PEOPLES OF THE NEAR EAST.

EGYPTIANS.

(By MARMADUKE PICKTHALL).

VI*

A hundred years ago, if a Mohammedan of Egypt had been asked his nationality he would have replied, "I am a Muslim", or "I am a son of the Arabs i.e. a descendants of the conquerors and if asked who then were the descendants of the old Egyptians, he would have answered with a curse on the idolaters that their descendants were the Copts, the native Christians, who compose about a tenth of the population of Egypt. But of recent years the designation of Egyptian has been vociferously claimed by some Mohammedans of Egypt apparently forgetful of the rule that "there is no nationality in Islam". There would be no question of nationality among Mohamedans in free connection with the Muslim Empire. But the position of Egypt is peculiar.

Mehemet Ali.

Modern Egypt may be said to date from Bonaparte's invasion and occupation of the country in 1798. After the withdrawal of the French army, the Sheykhs of Egypt looked about for some man strong enough to quell the disorder which prevailed throughout the country. Their choice fell upon Mehemet Ali, an Albanian officer, who, it may be said, had done his best to win their favour. At their request Mehemet Ali Pasha was appointed Governor by the Sultan. He put an end to the oppressions and the factions of the Memluk Beys; and then applied himself to the reform of than in that of his personal ambition. The Egypt, less in the interests of the Egyptians victories of Napoleon gave him a high opinnon of the French. He welcomed Frenchmen in his service and admired French methods. He trained an army upon modern lines, and in 1831 rebelled against his sovereign lord the Sultan. His armies conquered Syria and, penetrating into Asia Minor defeated the army of the Sultan at the battle of Konia. England protecting Turkey, checked his conquests and eventually forced him to withdraw from Syria (1840). By way of compensation the Governorship of Egypt was made hereditary in his family. He is the ancestor of the Khedives of Egypt.

Ismail Khedive 1863—8.

The French influence increased under his successors; and the work of making the Suez Canal, with the right of exploitation was conceded to a French company. The grandson of Mehmet Ali, the Khedive Ismail, who succeeded to the viceroyalty of Egypt in 1863, was very magnificent and extravagant and he got into debt. The fetes in connection with the opening of the Suez Canal, at which the Emperor and Empress of the French assisted, alone were enough to cripple his resources. From the moment of the initiation of the Suez Canal scheme the importance of the Egyptian question in regard to India had become evident to British statesmen. Lord Beaconsfield determined to secure for England the command of the Canal. For that object he leased Cyprus from the Turkish Government, and, when he heard that the Khedive was anxious to sell his shares in the Suez Canal, purchased them at once by telegram. Thus at one stroke of the pen the interests of England in the Canal and incidentally in Egypt were placed upon a par with those of France.

The Khedive Tewfik.

When the Khedive Ismail went bankrupt a British as well as a French commissioner was sent out to take charge of the finance of Egypt; and when Ismail conspired against this dual control, England as well as France obliged the Sultan to depose him and appoint his son, Muhammad Tewfik, Viceroy in his stead. The new Khedive deferred entirely to the will of the commissioners, and by so doing offended the majority of the people. A rebellion under a native Egyptian officer, Ahmed Arabi, began in the army and quickly spread throughout the length and breadth of Egypt. This rebellion was directed against the vice-regal court and its foreign advisers, and the cry was "Egypt for the Egyptians under the Sultan and Caliph." The Khedive was practically a prisoner in his palace of Ras-at-tin, and all Egypt was in the hands of the insurgents when the British and French fleets appeared off Alexandria. The French who, as republicans, had scruples against making war upon a nation in arms, withdrew when action became necessary; and the British alone bombarded Alexandria and three months later stormed the fortified camp of Tell-el-Kebir. The British alone re-established the Khedive on his vice-regal throne, and remained in Egypt as his nominal "advisers", really as the sovereign rulers of the country. Nominally the status of the country was unchanged; it still remained in theory an autonomous Turkish province under a hereditary Viceroy, the Khedive, still continued to pay tribute to the Porte until the outbreak of the war with Turkey. This anomaly, which appeared absurd to English politicians, had one advantage: that it pleased the Egyptians, with whom the Khedivial dynasty is the reverse of popular, whereas the Sultan Caliph, as the lawful head of El Islam is deeply reverenced.

Nature of Nationalist Movement.

The so-called Nationalist movement has always had a "pan-Islamic" tendency which is the orthodox attitude for a Mohammedan, and since the Turkish revolution of 1908 the more serious Egyptian Nationalists have identified themselves with the Young Turks.

*Previous articles of the same series appeared on July 21, 22, 27 and August 8.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Gangetic Plain and weakened in north-west India. The unsettled conditions in the centre of the Bay are more marked. To-day rainfall has been nearly general in Assam east, the United Provinces, Punjab Hills, Konkan and local in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, west United Provinces, Lower Sind, Gujarat, Coorg, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in east Rajputana, Central Provinces, Malabar, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras. Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches, Tavoy one and a half, Bhamo, Cherrapunji one, Dibrugarh one and a half, Jalpaiguri three, Lucknow one and a half, Bahraich two, Barreilly one and a half, Simla two, Ahmedabad one, Seoni one and a half, Mangalore one, Cuddapah two and Nellore one.

Forecast:—Extension in Hyderabad and Central Provinces.

MONSOON FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The monsoon has been very active in Burma, the Gangetic Plain and in the Punjab Hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, Punjab Hills, local in Assam east, Punjab, Gujarat, Central India east, east Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, Coorg and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Malabar, Bombay Deccan. Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Mergui, Bessein, Kyaukpyu one inch, Moulmein, Rangoon two, Monywa three, Bhamo five, Maymyo two, Myitkyina, Dibrugarh one and a half, Dinajpore five, Jalpaiguri one, Darjeeling, Patna Baharich one and a half, Cawnpore, Chakrata three, Bareilly six, Roorkee four, Meerut, Dehra Dun five, Mussooree one and a half, Lucknow, Simla two, Dhanampur, Dalhousie four, Mount Abu one.

Forecast:—Extension in Punjab and south-east Madras.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 25th Aug, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 25th Aug.	
			1921.	1920.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory)	0.09	62.12	72.36	34.34
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.24	68.76	74.71	40.08
Esplanade (Gov. Tel. Hospital)	0.22	67.54	68.15	39.30
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.10	62.02	73.39	39.43
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 24th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 8 p.m. & p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches		29.724
Temperature of Air	Degrees	80.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	76.4
Dew Point	"	75.6
Relative humidity of Air		0.849
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		7.4
Maximum temperature of Air		84.2
Minimum do do		77.0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW, W.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	192
Fall of Rain	inches	0.09
Total fall during month		4.48
Do. do. Year		62.11
Departure from normal since 1st June to 12 a.m. on 25th Aug.		0.01

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	25	m 1 24	29 1	26	m 7 22	14 10
		1 30a	29 4		7 55a	14 10
S.	27	m 2 15	28 7	27	m 8 12	15 7
		2 23a	28 6		8 43a	15 0
M.	28	m 3 9	27 10	28	m 9 6	16 8
		3 10a	27 4		9 33a	15 6
Tu.	29	m 4 6	26 10	29	m 10 6	19 3
		4 0a	26 1		10 31a	17 2
W.	30	m 5 14	26 0	30	m 11 24	20 3
		5 3a	25 0		11 47a	17 10
Th.	31	m 6 34	25 7	31	1 0a	20 6
	Sept	6 20a	26 3	Sept		
F.	1	m 0 36	29 1	1	m 6 36	14 7
		0 57a	29 10		7 9a	15 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug. 26 (Saturday)	6h. 19m'	7h. 9m.
" 27 (Sunday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
" 28 (Monday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
" 29 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
" 30 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
" 31 (Thursday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
Sept. 1 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 9m.

Phases of the moon.—Last Quarter, Aug. 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 2h. 4-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th. 7h, 24-9m. p.m.; Full Moon, Sept. 6th, 1h. 17-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 25th August, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Amballa and Delhi report 0.33in and 0.18in of rain respectively. Skies are heavily clouded at these stations, are clear at Rawalpindi and Multan and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures were above normal in the north of the division.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports a heavy fall of 2.85in of rain, while Mainpuri had 0.15in and Agra 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. At Mainpuri humidity is in excess and day temperature was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.90in of rain Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Bikaner and Karachi humidity is in excess. Day temperture was below normal at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Gujarat and locally Kathiawar. Rajkot reports 0.55in., Surat 0.15in., Ahmedabad 0.28in. and Deesa 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Bhuj and Rajkot humidity is in slight excess. Day temperature was below normal at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur and Raipur report 0.28in and 0.16in of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and day temperature was nearly normal or higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Mormugao and Karwar report 0.22in and 0.49in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded andat Mormugao day temperature was lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur and Hyderabad report 0.27in and 0.12in of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Sholapur and in Hyderabad day temperature was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the Bay of Bengal is affecting the weather conditions on the Madras coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan, the United Provinces and the southeast Punjab and local in the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and Kathiawar. A few falls have occurred in Malabar, the Central Provinces and south Rajputana. Cawnpore reports a heavy fall of 2.85in and this is the only fall which exceeds an inch. Day temperature was above normal in the north Punjab and in and about Hyderabad and below it at most stations in the southern half of the Peninsula.

Forecast —An extension of rain is likely in Madras and about the northeast of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th August 1922.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Gangetic plain and weakened in northwest India. The unsettled conditions in the centre of the Bay are more marked to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, the east United Provinces, the Punjab hills and the Konkan and local in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the west United Provinces, Lower Sind, Gujarat, Coorg, the Madras Deccan, and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Malabar, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches; Tavoy one and a half; Bhamo, Cherrapunji one; Dibrugarh one and a half; Jalpaiguri three; Lucknow one and a half; Bahraich two; Bareilly one and a half; Simla two; Ahmedabad one; Seoni one and a half; Mangalore one; Cuddapah two, and Nellore one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH OF AUG. 1922

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	95.2	79.4	82	..	0	—0.01
Do. 24th	96.2	83.8	83	..	0	—0.02
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.3	83.0	72	..	0.89	—3 61
Rawalpindi	100.7	68.1	69	..	10.62	—6.48
Lahore	103.6	84.2	75	..	5.78	—5 8
Hissar	99.3	79.9	69	..	7.45	—1.2
Ambala	98.0	77.4	93	0.33	23.10	+5.61
Delhi	99.0	76.4	86	0.18	14 22	—2.69
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	87.7	80 1	84	0.10	18.24	+0.65
Mainpuri	93.9	76 9	95	0.15	28.49	+12.17
Jhanso	87.6	68.4	85	..	26.98	+2.14
Cawnpore	96.8	75.9	93	2.85	33.10	+11.11
Allahabad	89 8	79.9	87	..	30.60	+4.47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	101.7	80.4	75	..	0	—2.09
Karachi	81.9	74.5	98	0.01	1.58	—3.88
Ajmer	91.8	68.4	59	..	9.47	—4.70
Jaipur	96.6	4.2	54	..	13.66	—2.62
Kotah	88.0	77 6	79	..	18.86	+0.47
Mount Abu	70.9	6 .8	97	0.90	40.01	—14.05
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	87.6	76.1	91	..	5.27	—5.96
Dwarka	85	77.4	86	0.02	5.20	—6.19
Veraval	77.6	75.9	94	0 55	5 34	—9.28
Rajkot	87 0	74.2	93	0 55	8.9	—11.13
Bhavnagar Para	89 4	75.2	83	0 04	11.37	—4. 6
Surat	86.5	76.0	91	0 15	30.33	—1.54
Ahmedabad	..	76.3	1	0 28	24 09	+0.40
Deesa	87.2	70 0	86	0 10	18.04	+0.05
Neemuch	82.6	75.0	89	0.04	24.05	+6.16
Indore	88.1	69.7	81	..	19.59	—1.95
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	87.6	76.3	82	..	38.20	—1 01
Saugor	85.4	74.4	88	..	35.04	+3 26
Hosangabad	88.1	75.4	88	..	26.88	—7.81
Khandwa	88.8	72 9	75	..	8.86	—10.36
Akola	91.2	74.0	72	..	23.94	+3.56
Amroti	91.6	75.6	82	..	19.33	—1.73
Nagpur	94.4	77.6	77	0.28	20.78	—11.53
Chanda	92.9	79 0	86	..	27.88	—6.61
Raipur	89.7	77.1	89	0.16	36.00	+2 11
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	76.6	87	0.09	62.12	+7.24
Ratnagiri	82.2	75.0	82	0 05	87.76	+8 48
Marmugao	80.0	75 1	95	0.22	79.78	+4.35
Karwar	79.7	75 3	93	0.49	90.38	—4.23
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.6	71.2	65	..	8.33	—3.88
Ahmednagar	88.0	66.0	77	..	7.76	—3.05
Poona	82.6	68.1	76	..	12 54	—3.00
Sholapur	96 5	72 0	73	0.01	11.68	—1.20
Bijapur	90 1	70.2	81	0 27	4.70	—2.92
Belgaum	75.2	67.0	95	0 05	34.24	+0 31
Aurangabad	89.9	68.8	74	..	16.06	0
Nizamabad (Indur)	94.9	72.5	88	..	13.06	—11.12
Hyderabad	92.4	72 9	93	0.12	7.96	—8.50
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	78 9	74.0	90	0.07	104.46	+10 67
Calicat	78.3	73.1	97	..	94.35	+12.18
Cochin	80.3	73.5	87	0.11	69.70	+6.93
Colombo	86.1	7.4	86	..	13.56	—2 20
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	78.2	81	..	10.52	—6 00
Bellary	88.4	73.7	60	..	1.30	—4.38
Cuddapah	86.4	75 3	82	0.05	7.53	—3.36
Madras	85.8	76.3	89	0.05	7.03	—2.48
Bangalore	77.3	66.7	85	0 01	7.95	—3.36
Coimbatore	84 6	69.7	77	..	3.45	—0.61
Trichinopoly	98.5	76.4	63	..	1.84	—3.67
Negapatam	91.1	79 3	74	..	6.83	+0.32

Correspondence Summarised.

ACQUISITION OF JAIN TEMPLE LAND.—"M" protests against the proposed acquisition by the Bombay Improvement Trust of a piece of land in front of the Jain Temple at Byculla for a road to Matunga. He says that the Protests of the Jains in this matter have been ignored and request the community to build up a strong central organisation and start an English and a vernacular daily to make the voice of the community heard in matters of vital importance to it.

ANIMAL PROTECTION IN PITHAPUR STATE:—The President and Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League have in their letter to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Pithapur thanked him for the restrictive measures he has adopted with regard to the killing of useful animals and also beasts of prey in his State. They also ask His Highness in their letter to have pastures all round the capital where the animals can graze.

PRICE OF WHEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 24.

Price of Indian wheat per candy Karachi price is Rs. 48 and European export value is Rs. 41.

Freight market remains stagnant and there are no bookings reported this week.

COMPANY MEETING.

PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD.

The thirty-seventh Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Thursday afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, when Mr. Motilal Kanji presided. The directors' annual report together with the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st March 1922, was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated the Company has earned during the year Nett Profit of Rs. 4,16,224-11-8 which together with Rs. 1,968-12-6 the balance brought forward from last year amounts to Rs. 4,18,193-8-2, which your directors propose to dispose of as under:—

To Depreciation of Machinery, Rs. 55,100; to Depreciation of Building, Rs. 18,500; to Renewal of Machinery, Rs. 45,000; to Provision for Income Tax, Rs. 53,100; to Paying of Yearly Dividend at Rs. 25 per share, Rs. 2,40,000; to Bonus for Company's staff, Rs. 5,000; to Carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,493-8; Total Rs. 4,18,193-8-2.

The entire Bleaching Plant has arrived and is now in proper working order. One H. P. Cylinder is also added. Under the Articles of Association of the Company two of your directors Messrs. Motilal Kanji and Maganlal Parbhudas retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election and are eligible for same. Your Mill Buildings, Machinery, Stock in process and stock in Company's godowns are insured for Rs. 48,05,000 and the Profits and fixed charges have been insured for Rs. 10,00,000 for the current year.

After the auditors had been re-elected, the meeting was dissolved.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole display a sharp advance both in Liverpool and New York. In the early part of the week the market advanced on considerable short covering on bad crop cables, and on fresh buying by New Orleans and Wall St. on reports of dry hot weather in Texas. The market declined afterwards on South selling and on heavy profit taking. The American market is very steady for the last three days on reports of crop deterioration and reduced crop estimates. Weather still continues unfavourable and it looks as if the market may go still higher as the crop is continually deteriorating and trade buying in Lancashire and America is increasing. We still advise our friends to buy Egyptian and sell New York January at present prices. The private condition report is expected to be about 60 per cent. which indicates a crop of 11,000,000 Bs. Liverpool telegram today reports unfavourable weather and reduced crop estimates and is bullish for the near future. On the other hand trade prospects still look gloomy. We look for reaction after any advances. The tone of our market is steady and we do not see any likelihood of much decline in prices but rather look for further advance especially if the Home markets, advance further which we think they are quite likely to do. As regards Oomra September it seems that the Bull clique is a strong one and that they will probably be able to arrange to take up all tenders. The prices for September Oomras have been steady.

The demand for ready cotton has improved during the week. There was a moderate inquiry for nice fine Berar and Central provinces by Exporters and local millwalas, and about 10,000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands during the week.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week. This week.
Liverpool October	12.00—12.69 plus 69
Liverpool January	11.78—12.41 plus 63
Liverpool March	11.72—12.33 plus 61
New York October	21.70—22.44 plus 74
New York January	21.55—22.26 plus 71
New York March	21.58—22.27 plus 69

COLOUR.

Aug. 25.

We have to report easy tone. The demand in some of the important Dyes was good during the course of this week. Alizarine 20 per cent changed hands at Rs. 75/80 per cwt. Alixatine 16 per cent had poor demand. Congo-red met with fair business at Rs. 2 per lb. Benzo-purpurine and Delta-purpurine remained quiet. Magenta-crystals reports some business at Rs. 10/11 per lb. Blue and Fast-red passed in small lot at the ruling rates. Sulphur-Black remains in good demand and passed at Rs. 1/8 per lb.

The quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 75 per cwt.
Congo-red Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo-purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta-purpurine Rs. 4/8 per lb.
Magenta-crystals Rs. 10 per lb.
Victoria-blue Rs. 7 per lb.
Fast-red Rs. 6/8 per lb.
Nigrosene-crystals Rs. 2/8.
Hemitine-crystals Rs. 1/8.
Sulphur-black Re. 1/8.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Aug. 25.

There have been no noteworthy changes in the market. The prices continued steady and demand was rather poor. Consumers are buying from hand to mouth in anticipation of a fall in prices. Healds are quoted at Rs. 2/4 and forward at 32/d. C. I. F. Bombay harbour. Reeds are almost firm, and general scarcity for 40 and 44 counts has been felt in the market. There was an activity in Flannels, both, Twill and Plain, especially of Kenion make. Clear cloth kept very dull at Rs. 5/12 per yard. Ring-Rabbeths are in demand, both varnished and enamelled. 5" Ring-Rabbeths are quoted at Rs. 12/8; Rovings kept in demand at Rs. 30 and Slubbins at Rs. 32; Lambeth goods are quiet. No further changes have been noticeable in other articles. The quotations are as under:—

Rope Rs. 2-0-0 (Lambeth); Bandings Rs. 1-4-0 (oldham) Fillets Rs. 0-13-0 (Sykes)); Slubings Rs. 33-0-0 (Japanese) Rovings Rs. 1-4-0 (Oldham) Fillets Rs. 0-13-0 (Sykes); Ring Rabbeth 6" Rs. 12-8-0 (Varnished). Conical pair 5" Rs. 6-0-0; Clearer cloth Rs. 5-12-0 (22 oz.); Roller cloth Rs. 10; Sizing Flannels Flannels Rs. 5.

CHEMICALS.

Aug. 25.

Epsom-salt and Magnesium-chloride are almost dull at Rs. 5; Brown-sugar-lead and Bichromate-soda had poor demand at Rs. 33, and Rs. 45 respectively. Bichromate-potash maintained a steady demand at Rs. 58; Sodium sulphide had local inquiry but the prices have had no further alterations. Zinc-chloride witnessed a scarcity and the rate kept steady at Rs. 23. Farina seems to be fast declining in view of a rapid fall in forward price in sterling which is now £22 per ton C. I. F. Bombay. Local rate is fluctuating at Rs. 28/8; Sago had no animated demand. The quotations are as under:—

Farina Rs. 28-00; Sago-flour Rs. 15-12-0; Dextrine Rs. 37-0-0 (Japanese); Dextrine Rs. 26-0-0 (Ame). Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 34-0-0; Bichromate Soda Rs. 44-0-0 Bleaching Powder Rs. 30-0-0; Sulphate Alumina Rs. 11-8-0; Zinc chlorde Rs. 23-0-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 5-0-0; Magnesium chiorde Rs. 5; Oxalic Acid Rs. 58-0-0.

SUGAR MARKET.

Aug. 25.

Our market ruled strong during the latter part of last week owing to good demand and a fair business was done for ready and forward positions say for Whites August/September Shipment c21s/11 to 22s/3 and September/October c22s/3d to 22s/6 per cwt. F. MM. Bombay Harbour but since this week owing to lower advices from Indian markets and Java there were many sellers and few buyers and prices have been reduced by over 9d per cwt all round.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet with small demand and little buiness.

Java market is reported very quiet with many sellers and prices have been reduced by nearly 1 gilder.

Home and American markets are also quieter with many sellers. There is no news from Mauritus.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 23-12-0 equal 21s/4d F. B. Harbour stocks 170,000 Bags.
Brown Rs. 22-0-0 squal 20s F. B. Harbour stocks 5,500 Bags.
Beet Rs. 22-12-0 equal stocks 10,000 Bags.
American Rs. 23-4-0 stocks 6,000 Bags.
Mauritius 23-4-0 stocks 10,000 Bags.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S COUNCIL "AT HOME."

AN INTERESTING FUNCTION.

On Thursday evening, Dilshad Begum, chairman, Mrs. Bulkley, Vice-chairman, and the members of the Bombay Women's Council were "at home" in the Town Hall. This is now a regular function, held each month, and it, as always, proved enjoyable and interesting.

Ladies of all races, castes, and creeds are gathered together in a friendly and informal fashion. Sisterhood in spirit and unity of purpose in all matters concerning public work and welfare is the ideal of the Women's Council for the women of Bombay. Over tea cups and work baskets women seem to draw nearer together than is possible otherwise.

Dilshad Begum, the chairman, is well known in Bombay; most energetic and public spirited of women, she has much useful work to her credit. The Women's Council is also fortunate in Mrs. Bulkeley, its vice-chairman. Mrs. Bulkley has brought many modern and valuable ideas to its service. Intensely sympathetic, she is also keenly practicle, and combines breadth of vision with grasp of detail. At present her hands are very full with work for the Red Cross Bazaar.

Among other Members of the Women's Council present were Mr. Herbert Scott, who so successfully runs the employment bureau, Mrs. Mackenzie who ably presides over the parliamentary section, and Mrs. Rickford who made a pleasant little speech thanking Mrs. Flanders for her lecture. Mrs. Rickford is always delightful to listen to. One day we hope she may be persuaded to tell us of her experiences in London.

The speakers of the evening were Mr. Gladstone Solomon, the Principal of the School of Art, and Mrs. Flanders. Mr. Gladstone Solomon's lecture on India's Message in Art was most interesting and much appreciated. (We published a report of the lecture yesterday.)

Mrs. Flanders gave an amusing little speech on the servant question Laughter and Mrs. Flanders come together as Bombay audiences know well. But what she said was not only mirth-giving, there were many useful suggestions. She spoke too of the possible registration of Bombay servants. It semms a good idea, and any Bombay 'memsahib' who has suggestions to offer on the subject is invited to communicate wth the Bombay Women's Council. Mrs. J. Pringle Curry then told of her experiences in Germany and Ceylon, where the registration of servants is an accomplished and very useful fact.

"PARSIS AND PERSIANS."

G. K. N. has forwarded the following for publication to the "Times of India":—

"In your issue of the 23rd instant under the heading of "Parsis and Persian" (*sic*) you have noticed a pamphlet by Prince Du Chai Kashiful Sultanch, through whose courtesy I have received a copy, which I hope to notice elsewhere at the length it deserves. Meanwhile allow me to correct an error of your reviewer, who says that in the booklet "the exodus of the Mobeds, the old Persians, is described." There is no elaborate description of Parsi emigration from Persia excepting four lines and a half (at page 55) in a brochure of 60 pages. And the term translated *Mobed* is a misreading of the Arabic word muabbid (worshipper) which has nothing to do with the specific Parsi ecclesiastical office of Mobed."

BRUSSELS FAIR.

The Fourth Official Commercial Fair organised by the Municipality of Brussels, under the patronage of H. M. the King of Belgium, will take place at Brussels from 9th to 25th April, 1923. The object of the Fair is to bring producer and buyer in direct contact with one another. Business will be carried on by means of samples, models, drawings, photographs, catalogues, etc. Only genuine manufacturers and producers will be permitted to exhibit. Agents of firms, importers or exporters may also exhibit, provided the goods exhibited, bear the name of the producer or manufacturer. Representatives of firms are not permitted to exhibit under their own name. Information in detail can be had from the Consul for Belgium, Bombay.

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I. C. S. DEBATE.

(Continued from page 9.)

is wanted. It may involve obstruction, it may involve voting against supplies. It is only in that way that they will finally acquire the wisdom to carry on successfully democratic constitutional Government, and to say, as I read the Prime Minister's speech to-day, that if the non-cooperators go on to the Councils and there conduct a campaign of opposition to the Government at present in power in that country they will be regarded as bringing the reforms to nought, as a failure which is to justify us in withdrawing the whole of the diarchy, seems to me to be a most unfortunate threat, and a threat which as a matter of fact, it is quite impossible to carry out.

I hope we are not going to have now that the right hon. Member for Cambridge County (Mr. Montagu) is no longer conducting the India Office a change from a perfectly steadfast, settled policy to a policy of alternate threats and concessions. That, indeed, would be fatal in India, as it has been in Ireland. The only chance is to see that your goal is clear ,that the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India have definitely in view the same goal namely, Dominion Home Rule, although that Dominion Home Rule will unseat, from their power at any rate, the present Civil Service. I can only regret that this Debate should have been inaugurated at all. I conceive that the Civil Service in India could have been cheered, could have been helped in their very difficult path without having a declaration which affects the whole of the constitutional development of India, but I regret it the more because I believe it is speeches such as that, and speeches such as that delivered by the Hon. Member for Twickenham (Sir W. Joynson-Hicks), that are really making the condition for the Civil Service in India far more difficult than they otherwise would be.

MISCHIEVOUS EFFECTS OF PREMIER'S SPEECH.

That sort of speech is repeated in every one of the vernacular papers in India—repeated not because they want to advertise the wisdom of the Hon. Member, but because they want to pillory another English member as a hater of the Indian people. That is the subtle poisoning that is being used by the extremists in India I have proved in India itself that I am no friend of the extremists, and if the Hon. Member knew as much of the Indian Press as I do, or read as much of it as I do, he would realise that there is no one the Indians hate so much as people who like myself, try to bridge the gulf between Indians and Englishmen.

There is another point to which I wish to draw attention. The whole keynote of the first two speeches was that it was essential to have a contented Civil Service. I think it is, but I could wish that the Mother of Parliaments, when discussing the Indian question, would give as much attention to having a contented India as to having a contented Civil Service. In this Debate, and in the last Debate we had in this House of India every single speech, except my own and that of the Hon. Member for Bishop Auckland (Mr. Spoor) was a speech dealing solely with the Civil Service in India. That is not worthy of this House of Commons It is not worthy of a real House of Commons. After all, the Civil Service exists for the country, and not the country for the Civil Service, and I am afraid that by our last Debate, and by this, we shall give the impression to India that the interest of Englishmen now, so far as India is concerned, is solely wrapped up in the status and position of their own fellow-countrymen in India. That would be a great mistake. It may be that in this House we show a very narrow partisan feeling on this question, but in England as a whole, and particularly in the ranks of the Labour movement our interest in India is a far wider one. We do earnestly desire to see India take its proper place in the world, and work out its own destiny as a self-governing nation.

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Free Life Readings

To All Who Write at Once

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Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well-known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be is described as simply marvellous.



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GUJARAT LETTER.

BOMBAY GOVT. AND MR. GOPALDAS DESAI.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

INVITATION TO MR. DAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

His Excellency the Governor's last visit to Kathiawar, while it cost lakhs of rupees and caused hardships to the poor ryots of the different states has left behind it marks of bitterness on the public life of the Province. The huge waste of public money over Darbars, dinners, dances, Shikar parties called forth considerable comments. The illegal arrest and imprisonment of two prominent Kathiawar workers and their externment from the Kathiawar agency for the grave offence they committed in carrying on a purely constitutional and religious campaign against the Shikar programme arranged at Sardhar by Rajkot State Karbhari in consultation with the political officers for the entertainment of H. E. the Governor in direct definance of State and Agency notifications prohibiting Shikar in ponds and lakes lying adjacent to the towns and villages and later the application of Section 124A, I. P. C. to Agency Areas by a stroke of the "Executive pen" of the Governor-in-Council, have roused great indignation in the Province.

Lieut. Colonel W. M. P. Wood , who has been recently installed on the political *Gaddi* of Kathiawar, it is said, in supersession of the rights of some senior officers would not rest satisfied with the above mentioned memorable feats of the Executive powers of the Sirkar. He probably wants to be reckoned and respected as a "strong man." He has turned his attention to Darbar Saheb Gopaldas of Dhasa and Rai Sankli.

Your readers are, by this time, fully aware of the facts of the far reaching issues involved in the case of this great and God-fearing Kshtriya of the modern times. By his matchless sacrifice and silent suffering in the cause of liberty he has won a place in the warm hearts of his countymen from where all the might and the majesty of "the most determined" Government on earth cannot dethrone him. The gallant agent has tried, all the available methods to bring this 'disloyal' and 'refractory' Darbar to his senses but so far he has met with disappointment. The Khstriya Chief is made of a calibre and possesses a strength of character which the gallant Colonel and his great chief cannot properly realise. The Darbar has suffered and is determined to suffer silently anything for the vindication of his position and dignity. The *ma-bap* have now ordered Darbar Saheb to vacate the Darbargarh (Residential Buildings) so that their august representative—the newly appointed manager—can comfortably live there. The Darbargarh, I hear, is now occupied by the wife of the Darbar Saheb. Darbar Saheb has, therefore, declined to vacate it. This is one more serious offence for which the gallant Colonel may shortly have to teach a lesson to the Darbar. The Colonel is probably feeling very restless over the dignified position taken up by the Darbar Saheb, because it gives a rude shock to the erstwhile unchallenged power and prestige of the Political Department in Kathiawar. Dame rumour connects his recent visit to Ganeshkhind with this affair. The cat will shortly be out of the bag and the public of Kathiawar should not be surprised if one of these days after his *Chhota Hazri* is over the gallant Colonel with the concurrence of his great chief issues the following Ukase:—

(i) Compelling Darbar Saheb to vacate —Darbargarh by force,

(ii) Prohibiting the entry of Darbar Saheb into his state,

(iii) Prohibiting the entry into the state of any political worker from Gujrat or Kathiawar lest he might spread disaffection amongst the people of the state against the Sirkar 'ma-bap.'

All honour to Gopaldas who has by his silent suffering and determined sacrifice poured a volume of robust life into the infant frame of the political life of Kathiawar and added to the glory of Gujrat whose true son he is.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

The recent decision of the Government of Bombay to hand back the management of its Primary Schools to the Nadiad Municipality might at first sight seem to be a sign of returning sanity on the part of Government, but on closer examination it is found that there is some ulterior object behind it. The Municipality under the able chairmanship of Mr. Goculdas Talati has tried all legitimate methods to work in the best interests of the people but unfortunately at almost every step it finds itself confronted with some embarrassing situation created by the reactionary policy of the Government. The Government have now found it impossible to cope with the financial burden involved in managing and maintaining the Primary Schools at present under their charge. The large force of teachers which is maintained, though not needed in view of the very small number of students that attend the schools, has not been paid for over two months. The financial position of the Municipality is one of stringency. The Municipality under the present circumstances cannot possibly cope with the ever-increasing financial liabilities. Moreover, the Government will persist in keeping its control over the schools which the Municipality cannot agree to, so the object of the Government can only be to place the Municipality in an embarrassing position and then to make out a proper "case" for its suspension, by proving its incapacity to maintain its Primary Schools according to the provisions of the District Municipal Act. The Councillors of the Nadiad Municipality are too shrewed to fall into this trap. They have properly comprehended the object underlying the Government decision. They have, therefore, in response to the expressed wishes of the people and in consultation with Sjts. Valabhbhai Patel and Abbas Tayebji resolved to resign in a body. At a public meeting held at Nadiad on the evening of the 15th under the presidency of Sjt. Abbas Tyebji, Mr. Gokaldas Talati, the chairman of the Municipality, announced the decision of all the elected members of the Municipality to resign in view of the present attitude of the Government, which was one of open defiance of the express wishes and legitimate aspirations of the people and of hindrance in the progress of the so-called 'Local Self-Government'. Sjts. Vallabhbhai Patel and Abbas Tyebji in the course of their well-reasoned and impressive speeches welcomed the decision of the Municipal members and fervently appealed to the people to adopt a firm line of action so as to make the Government realise the impropriety and the injustice of its attitude in relation to the problem of Local Self-Government. The people of Nadiad seem determined to put up a tough fight against the Government in the matter of Local Self-Government and the whole of Gujerat will watch with keen interest and sympathy the development of the struggle.

COUNCILLORS' RESIGN.

Since I wrote the above a special general meeting of the Board was held at Nadiad on the 17th where in consultation with Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel the Board by majority has passed a resolution withdrawing from the Municipality. The resolution contains the history of the whole struggle with the Government. Soon after the passing of this resolution 18 out of 20 elected members submitted their resignations.

DESHBANDHU DAS INVITED.

In a mass meeting held here yesterday under the presidentship of Acharya Gidwani Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel after fully explaining the important resolution passed by Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee in its meeting held at Broach for the celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday on the 2nd October, moved a resolution requesting Deshbandhu C. R. Das to pay a visit to Ahmedabad and enable the masses and classes of Gujarat to pay their tribute of love and reverence to him for his great sacrifice and suffering for the Motherland. The enthusiasm with which the resolution was passed by the meeting showed eloquently how the people of Gujarat are eager to have *darshan* of this great patriot. It is hoped he will make it convenient for him to grace the birthday celebrations on the 2nd October.

N. C. O. PROGRAMME.

POONA'S SUPPORT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

Huge public meetings of the citizens of Poona and Camp were held for nine consecutive days in Reay Market from the 10th August, 1922, under the presidentship of Wastad Gulam Dastagir Saheb to support the present Congress programme. The following resolutions were passed on the last day, i.e., "Gandhi Day." The President was empowered to send by wire the respective resolutions to Hakim Ajmal Khan, President, Indian National Congress, and Mr. C. R. Das:—

Resolution No. 1.—This meeting is extremely indebted to Mahatma Gandhi to the unprecedented National awakening produced by his non-violent Non-Cooperation agitation which has brought "Swarajya" within the range of vision and who in his attempts to attain it has welcomed jail for a very long period. For part payment of the above debt the public of Poona City and Camp strongly wishes to stick to the present programme of the Indian National Congress and further resolves to work the constructive part of it more vigorously to make the people completely fit for Civil Disobedience.

Resolution No. 2.—The sacrifice of Mr. C. R. Das in accepting jail for the sake of Swarajya and leaving his immensely paying legal practice in response to the call of the Indian National Congress is highly appreciated by the public of Poona City and Camp. Further his exemplary determination after his release from the jail not to continue the practice is a decisive evidence of his unflinching faith in the present Congress programme which is bound to guide and nourish the cause of the country.

MADRAS ASSAULT AT ARMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 24.

In a delightful weather the Madras District Assault at Arms Season commenced to-day amidst a big crowd of spectators, which included many distinguished officials. Entries for the present season have been more representative than last year as many units were handicapped owing to the then Malabar engagements. Seventeen events were programmed for the day, including 45th Sikhs' Gymnastic display, Mysore Lancers' musical ride and Indian Ranks' cross country races, all of which were successfully gone through. A small accident occurred to Lord Ruthven when at the grounds.

LATER.

It has been now definitely ascertained that the accident to Col. Commandant Lord Ruthven at the Assault at Arms grounds was nothing serious. When judging the artillery teams Colonel Ruthven was kicked by a horse but being in close quarters missed the full force of the kick luckily. Colonel Ruthven is now much better.

MOHARRUM AND MUSIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

At the High Court to-day the revision petition against the order of the Sub-divisional Magistrate in Cuddapah District restraining the Hindu Vysias of a certain village from using music of all kinds during the Moharrum festival was admitted. His Lordship suspended the Magistrate's order pending disposal of the petition and ordered that police should make arrangements for the prevention of breach of peace during the festival.



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"WAKE UP INDIA!"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am rather disappointed with your article on "Wake-up India." It appears to me that you have been sleeping like Lloyd George for five years if you imagine that the textile workers of Lancashire were not "*in favour of development* of Indian self-Government" five years ago before the non-violent, non-cooperation with the boycott of British cloth was inaugurated in India by Mahatma Gandhi. Since the return of Tilak from Mandalay I had been pressing upon him the advisability of taking advantage of the gratitude and good-will of the British people engendered by the timely and invaluable assistance rendered by India to the Allies in repulsing the advance of the German battalions. He strove his utmost to persuade the Congress, but though it agreed in theory, it procrastinated in practice specially. Tilak then made up his mind, that, as the Congress would not rise to the occasion, the Indian Home Rule League should shoulder the burden. The League asked me to proceed to England to endeavour to obtain the support of the Labour Party for Indian aspirations towards Home Rule. As Mr. Horniman declared at a banquet given on the eve of my departure that I was going in advice to pave the way for a deputation like St. John the Baptist. Unfortunately the deputation could not come at once and I was left alone. My only hope was the Labour Party. With the help of Mrs. Besant's Home Rule League for India in London and Mr. Lansbury and others I was able to address a large number of meetings held under the auspices of Labour organizations. There was not one meeting in which I did not experience wholehearted sympathy and support. At the meeting at Hull which was composed of the Council of Labour organizations, the meeting converted itself into a Committee and resolved to place before the forthcoming Labour Conference a resolution supporting Home Rule for India on the principle of self-determination. The resolution was eventually accepted and passed by the Conference. In this way the whole Labour Party committeed itself to support Home Rule for India on the basis of self-determination and called upon Parliament to give effect to Indian self-determination by an Act of Parliament. The character of the Labour Party is undergoing alteration by the admission of brain-workers. The brain-workers are not quite so responsive to appeals for justice, fair-play and equality as the manual-workers of England. And this is reflected by the conduct of the Labour leaders recently of which Mr. Horniman has complained, though I myself feel that Mr. Horniman's fears are rather unfounded. During my mission to England I addressed several meetings in Lancashire including Manchester. At every meeting the textile-workers raised the question whether the people would use their political power to strangle the textile-trade of Lancashire. I invariably answered as follows:—"I am glad this question is put. You are probably not aware that a century ago the British Parliament used their political power both in England and India to strangle the weaving industry of India either by putting on an embargo on importation of Indian cotton cloth or by the passing of high import duties to protect the British manufacturers. If India retaliated she could scarcely be blamed. But India is far too noble-minded to indulge in the policy of tooth for tooth. However I do not wish to bargain for your support. I claim for India the same freedom of action as you have given to your kith and kin across the seas in the Colonies. I am, however, confident that India will not embark upon a policy of retaliation or hate merely for the sake of hatred or revenge. I can only promise that men like myself will endeavour to promote a policy of goodwill and conciliation beneficial both to India and England." The result was a unanimous vote of support. This was the attitude of Lancashire in the pre-non-cooperation period. What has non-cooperation done? According to the Blackpool Council it "had raised a feeling that was most inimical to Lancashire trade." According to the Textile Workers' Association India has become "unfriendly." to Textile Trade. As a matter of fact I have not lost touch with Lancashire since 1917 and as President of the All-India Trade Union Congress I have received communication from the Textile Federation to enter into friendly relations with Textile Unions in India. I am awaiting developments but they cannot be fruitful under the present policy of non-Corporation. You have yourself placed your finger on a weak tender spot. You write that Mahatma Gandhi clearly saw that Lancashire will exert itself to win the friendship of India if they can secure employment and wages through friendship. Well, no Mahatma was required to see this, but what is important is when you say that Mahatma Gandhi advocated a policy "of mutual profit equality and trust." But what I ask the vociferous worshippers of truth to consider is, whether the Khaddar Policy promotes mutual profit and trust. In the name of love it has produced more hate than I have ever witnessed before. Ask yourself is this true or not? Do not deceive yourself. For a policy of violence this hatred can be utilised with great effect by a resolute advocate of war; but it is diametrically destructive of the policy of the Sermon on the Mount and of love and truth. But this is not my present object. My present object is to point out that if you wish to stand on your non-cooperation legs well, go on with your Khaddar Policy; but if you wish to create mutual trust and utilise Lancashire's friendship to make England think tomorrow what Lancashire thinks today you must abandon the Khaddar cult as a permanent creed, and use it as a temporary political method to bring pressure on Lancashire to induce it to put pressure on Parliament to redress our grievances. If the boycott of British cloth is a temporary measure then Lancashire may strive as it is doing just now to prevent "loss" and "secure employment and good wages" by advocating self-government for India *in order* to make sure of the *friendship* of India and a *policy of mutual benefit*. But if the Khaddar policy is to be a permanent measure even after we attain Swaraj as Mahatma Gandhi has proclaimed why should Lancashire trouble itself to help India on its way to Swaraj. This is the crux of the situation. If there is no hope for Lancashire, Lancashire will not only acquiesce, but strive to prolong the British domination over India. People do not reflect what enormous advantages British Trade receives from political power, especially if it be combined with enormous wealth of the Traders backed by Banks and the manipulators of Exchange. Nobody in India appears to study what was at the bottom of the Corner of Cotton effected last year by Sir Hukamchand. How it benefited Japan and even Lancashire? I am confining myself to the political aspect of khaddar. I have every sympathy for it as an economic method to promote Indian industries, though I do not anticipate success. It is true millions are starving on account of the importation of foreign piece-goods. But it is equally true that millions are starving on account of the Mill Industry of India. If not Lancashire then Bombay and Ahmedabad will be the cause of starvation. I do not believe in the competition of the handloom with the Power-Loom. We must find remedies by promoting village industries in producing goods of a quality that machines cannot produce. Salvation lies in that direction more than in the Charkha. Mill-owners are simply laughing in their sleeves. However, I cannot discuss this question in this letter; but I earnestly appeal to non-co-operators to reflect dispassionately upon its present policy of isolating itself from the world and relying on its own broken legs.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Mathuppacherry, Aug. 24.

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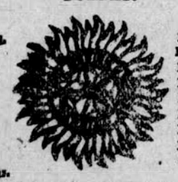
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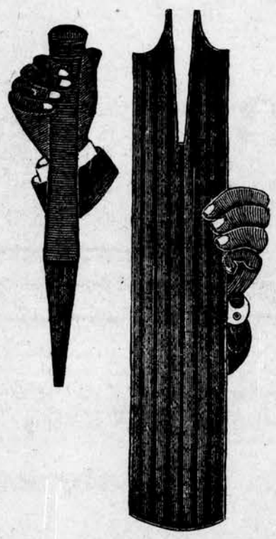
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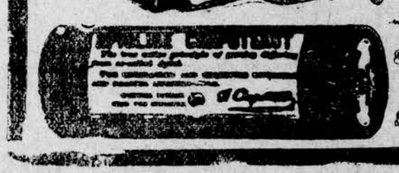


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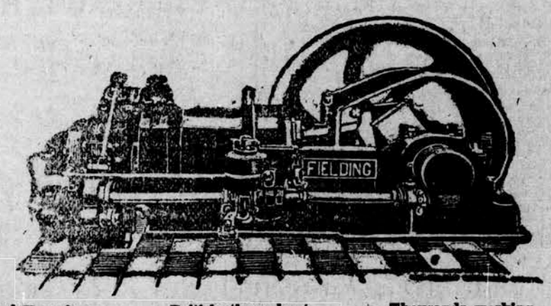


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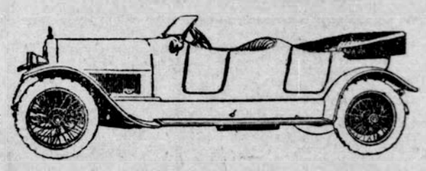
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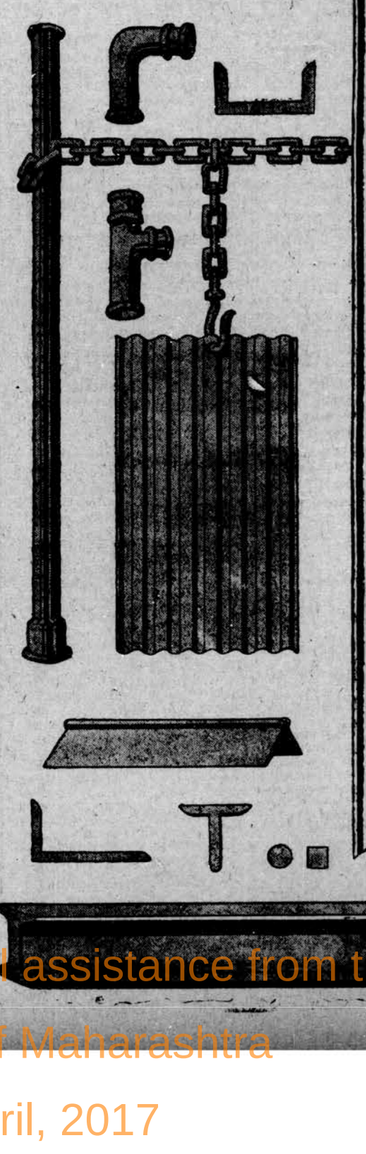
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